

In Gaza, a Walk to Beach Is a Celebration of Normality

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

GAZA CITY — Perhaps the most dramatic measure of the Palestinians' first week of self-rule in Gaza has been the sudden normality in people's lives: barbecuing at the beach, leaving home without I.D. cards, chatting in coffee shops long past the former curfew and strolling by police stations without throwing a stone.

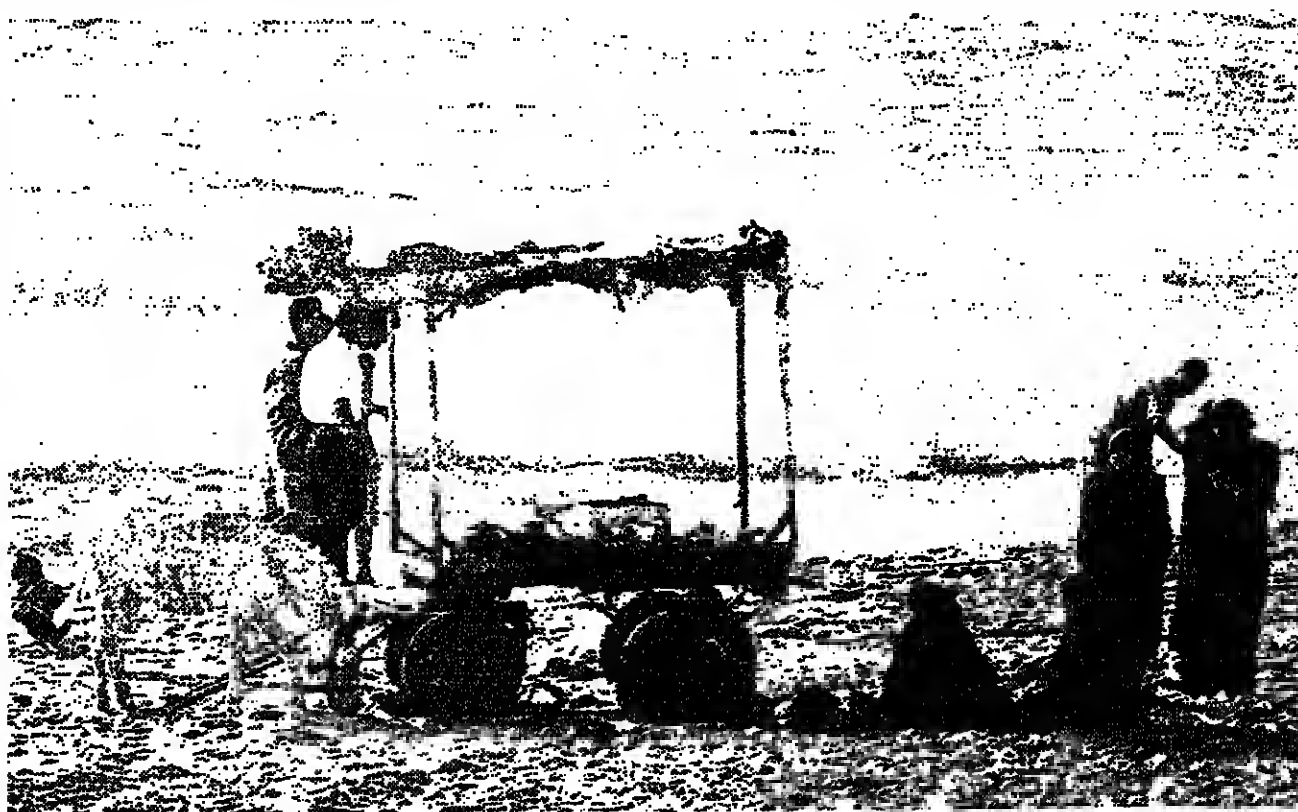
The 900,000 Palestinians packed into this tiny strip of Mediterranean coast, once described by a Gaza psychiatrist, Dr. Iyad Elsaraj, as "tribal, conservative, rigid, confrontational, prone to violence and wildly moody," have, in fact, behaved in the most remarkably affable way. Since May 18, when the Israeli Army began to withdraw, the Palestinians here have immersed themselves in joyful celebration.

Calves and sheep have been slaughtered to feed the 5,000 or so Palestinian policemen who streamed into Gaza over the last 10 days to replace the Israeli police. Mounds of food and sweets make their way daily from each neighborhood to the police camps.

On the whole, Gazans and foreign visitors alike say, these first few days of autonomy for the four cities, eight refugee camps and seven villages that make up the Gaza Strip, widely viewed as a lawless urban jungle, have gone rather well.

If anything, Gazans are demonstrating a kind of political maturity that many analysts did not anticipate. Many, in fact, predicted factional fighting would break out among those who support and those who oppose the peace accord between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel immediately after the Israeli soldiers pulled back.

It could still happen. But fewer people are willing to believe it now, having seen the way Gazans greet



Palestinian women on a Gaza beach this week following the return of self-rule for the area. Under Israeli rule, the beach was off-limits.

ed autonomy. And Palestinian factions, including the most radical Islamist opponents of the peace treaty, say they do not want inter-factional fighting.

Maybe, Dr. Elsaraj says, it is the intoxication of newly found freedom. Over three days of talking to scores of Gazans, it is impossible to overestimate the effect that an end to 27 years of Israeli occupation and decades of foreign rule by Egyptian, British, and Ottoman administrations is having on people here. Nor is it possible for outsiders to appreciate the significance that Palestinians, for the first time in

anyone's memory, are free to rule themselves.

"Do you know that I haven't been able to come to this beach, to sit like that, grill this meat, as we are doing, for 27 years," Yasser Ahmad Matar, a merchant, said late Monday night as he placed skewers of meat over a glowing charcoal fire at Gaza Port beach.

Under Israeli occupation this beach alternated between a no-man's-land and a heavily restricted area reserved to fishermen with permits. The Israeli military camp was on the beach and two weeks ago anyone found on the quarter-

mile-wide stretch of white sand near midnight risked arrest or serious injury.

But "Gaza by night" is taking on a whole new look nowadays.

Long after sunset, hundreds of people flock to the long-forbidden seashore, clustering around bonfires in the fresh Mediterranean evening breeze. On Monday night they stretched as far as the eye could see: men, women, children, all clapping their hands to Arab music blaring from tape players as the smell of grilled meat wafted over the shore.

Vendors of ice cream and cold drinks bawled every spot of the seaside promenade. On the dirt road framing the beach, cars snaked in a slow procession, headlights shining into the dark horizon.

During the day, the whole town is a vast traffic jam. Children line up at a horse ride in the reopened park of the Unknown Soldier monument. Graffiti artists, once shot on sight by Israeli soldiers, now have time to paint their slogans in multicolored Arab calligraphic styles.

Another popular attraction is the

Central Gaza Prison, now open to the public, where many Palestinians delight in revisiting the cells they once occupied.

Gaza is not yet free of Israeli soldiers. But those still here are limited to guarding access to the narrow strip of land and protecting Jewish settlements.

Day after day, more Gazans seem to come to the realization that they are free from the sight of Israeli Army patrols on the streets, the "midnight visit" by Shin Bet, the Israeli secret police, and the daily exchange of stones for bullets with Israeli soldiers.

The change has been electrifying, producing universal delight and a clear lessening of tension, whatever a person's political view.

"I am what you might call a bard-liner," said Kanan Abu Khatib, who had the Muslim fundamentalist bearded look and long white shirt. "But I have to admit that I broke down in tears when I saw them leave."

Ahmad Abueid, 25, a Palestinian from Egypt who mans a guard post at the Palestinian police command residence, looked at a dozen people chatting with other guards.

"People come to say hello all the time," he said. "People I don't know at all."

Testifying to the much publicized lack of money that has delayed full deployment of the Palestinian police force here, Mr. Abueid stood guard behind a stretch of old telephone wire that serves as a symbolic fence framing the police command post.

Except for jeeps donated by the United States and a few foam mattresses given by Gazans, the police officers seem to have no equipment other than their personal pistols and machine guns.

The policemen cannot stroll around without being surrounded by Palestinian youths and men asking questions, engaging in conversation and offering coffee, tea or a meal.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chinese Nuclear Test Expected Soon

BEIJING (NYT) — China is going forward with plans to detonate a hydrogen bomb at its underground test range at Lop Nor, Western diplomats say, and the test could come within days of President Bill Clinton's decision to renew China's favorable trade access to the U.S. market.

Communist Party leaders appear to be delaying the explosion for political, not technical reasons. Western diplomats believe it could come at any time. The military purpose for this test is not regarded as threatening by Western governments, who see it as a predictable upgrade of China's relatively small nuclear force.

Preparations for the underground test were first reported early this month by Japanese officials. They have now proceeded to the final stages and instrumentation to monitor the blast is believed to be in place at the test site in Xinjiang Province.

Russia Warns of Ukraine Civil War

MOSCOW (AP) — An armed conflict in Crimea could spark a civil war engulfing the rest of Ukraine, Defense Minister General Pavel S. Grachev of Russia told the Interfax news agency on Wednesday in Brussels. He also accused Ukraine of sowing dissent in its dispute with the separatist Parliament on the Crimean Peninsula.

Major General Volodymyr Petenko, military adviser to President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine, criticized General Grachev's remarks. "This is the policy of Russia: To start, to organize, to promote and to finance conflicts in other states," General Petenko said.

The virtual declaration of independence by pro-Russian legislators in Crimea on Friday triggered fears in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, of a domino effect in other regions seeking closer ties with Moscow.

Mussolini Backer Gets House Post

ROME (Reuters) — A neofascist who fought for Benito Mussolini was elected chairman of Parliament's foreign affairs commission on Wednesday in a move opponents said would add to foreign concern about the new Italy.

Mirko Tremaglia, a member of the neofascist Italian Social Movement since 1946, won a ballot of commission members by 24 to 23 votes. The foreign affairs post is one of the most prestigious in the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Tremaglia fought from 1943 to 1945 for the Republic of Salò, the last-ditch puppet state that Mussolini set up in German-occupied northern Italy after he was deposed from power in Rome.

Mr. Tremaglia, 67, was the first prominent old guard member of the Italian Social Movement to gain a significant position since Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's conservative Freedom Alliance took office two weeks ago. In a sign of radical political change in Italy, the chairmanship of all 13 lower house commissions went to members of the Freedom Alliance.

Aden Holds Out Against Northerners

AL ANAD FRONT, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni forces were advancing on Wednesday toward Aden from the north but had been firmly repelled in the west and unable to break through in the east to complete a siege of the southern stronghold.

A correspondent visiting all three fronts saw northern shells slamming closer to the city than on previous days but life in Aden retained its outward calm and normality.

Southern aircraft, which have largely dominated the skies since the civil war started on May 4, were seen taking off from Aden airport in repeated sorties against northerners. San'a-based President Ali Abdullah Salih has vowed to capture Aden and overthrow its rulers, who declared a separate republic last Saturday.

Sharp Drop in South Africa Violence

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Political violence in South Africa fell last week to its lowest level in more than two years, a monitoring group reported Wednesday.

The national death toll of 14 is the lowest recorded by the Human Rights Committee in a seven-day period since December 1991, a statement said. The committee, a private group, said it was "encouraged that this is the sixth successive week of declining violence throughout the country."

According to committee figures, political killings during the year through March never dropped below 250 a month and sometimes were more than 500.

2 Held in Slaying of Tourist in U.S.

MURRIETA, California (AP) — Two men were booked Wednesday for investigation of murder, attempted murder and robbery in connection with an attack earlier this month that left a German tourist dead and his husband seriously wounded.

The two men, Yau Yang and Kham Ktsouvannasane, both 19, were among five who were detained Tuesday after searches in Banning, about 85 miles (135 kilometers) southeast of Los Angeles. It was unclear whether the other three men were still being questioned in the case.

Gisela Pfleger, 64, of Emmenrich, Germany, was shot and killed May 16 near Banning in the San Jacinto Mountains. Her husband, Klaus, 62, was wounded in the shooting and is in fair condition in a local hospital. The police said robbery appeared to be the motive.

For the Record

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said Wednesday he would seek a second five-year term if his health was up to it. Mr. Boutros Ghali, 71, who took office in January 1992, had said shortly after his election that he was a one-term secretary-general. (Reuters)

Correction

An article Tuesday gave the incorrect date of an agreement between the Prophet Mohammed and the Kurash tribe. The correct date is 632 A.D.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pollution Prompts Athens Car Ban

ATHENS (AP) — The government announced a ban on cars from central Athens on Thursday as soaring air pollution and high temperatures sent hundreds of people to the hospital on Wednesday.

The Environment Ministry also said that it was considering a series of measures to combat air pollution this summer. They include a permanent ban on cars in the heart of the city and staggered hours for civil servants.

The ministry said it would ban all cars on Thursday from a 13-square-kilometer (5-square-mile) area around central Athens and all cars with license plates ending in even numbers from a zone twice that size. The ban will be in effect from 7 A.M. until 8 P.M. The measures came after air pollution levels soared past danger levels on Wednesday and temperatures hit 38 degrees Centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit).

Railroad workers across Spain walked off the job during rush hour Wednesday morning in what was expected to be a two-week series of strikes throughout the public transport system. The workers provided bare-bones service in commuter and long-distance lines. The workers are protesting what they say are plans by RENFE, the national rail company, to subdivide and cut 14,500 jobs. (AP)

Almost all major U.S. airlines are offering flights of up to 750 miles and back for \$99 this weekend anywhere they fly within the United States, except Hawaii and Alaska. For destinations more than 750 miles away, the cost is \$139 per round trip. All flights have to be taken between noon Saturday and midnight Sunday, and tickets must be bought within 24 hours of making a reservation. (NYP)

Taiwan lifted a ban on package tours to China on Wednesday that it imposed after 24 Taiwan tourists were killed in a mysterious incident on a Chinese lake on March 31. (AFP)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

EU Provides a Forum For Its Gypsy Groups

For the first time, leaders of Gypsy groups from across Western Europe have met under the aegis of the European Union.

The meeting, in Seville, Spain, which included observers from the former Yugoslavia and Romania, was "a form of official recognition of this transnational minority" of several millions dis-

persed across the Continent, according to the French daily Liberation.

A series of conferences dealt with serious, closely felt issues: racism and intolerance, the problem of schooling, the status of Gypsy women. The deaths of thousands of Gypsies at the hands of "ethnic cleansers" in former Yugoslavia were discussed at length, and a minute of silence was observed for the estimated 400,000 Gypsies who were victims of the Holocaust.

In the end, the 250 delegates — including even Irish "travelers," a white-skinned wandering people who are not true Gypsies — left Seville with a feeling of ebulli-

ence. "For all the Gypsies of Europe," said a Spanish delegate, Juan de Dios Ramirez Heredia, the only Gypsy member of the European Parliament, "there will be a before Seville and an after Seville."

Around Europe

Polish war veterans seeking to join D-Day commemorations in Normandy will have to pay and organize their own way there, the Warsaw veterans' association said. Zygmunt Korwin-Sokolowski, chairman of the organization, said the Polish veterans, who fought alongside the Allies in the June 6, 1944, landings, had not

been officially invited by France.

He said veterans were angered by what they saw as the failure by Polish authorities to secure places for some of their comrades in the official Polish delegation, to be led by President Lech Walesa.

Finnish war veterans are more inclined to violence than any other nationality in Western Europe, recent research shows. In 1992, the last year for which figures are available, 3.1 Finns per 1,000 suffered personal attacks, according to Jussi Pajujo, a criminologist. That compared with rates of 2.2 in Italy and 1.6 in Portugal, the next most violent countries, and of 0.7 in Britain and 0.6 in Ire-

land, the least violent. About 80 percent of the Finnish attacks were alcohol-related.

"Anyone who eats in front of the television," the German nutritional psychologist Joachim Westhofers says, "pays too little attention to what he is eating. He eats uncontrolledly, eats too much, and eats unhealthily." This is not surprising, notes the German weekly Die Zeit. But try this: Since the invention of the TV remote control, the average weight of the adult population in the West has risen by 653 grams (1.5 pounds).

Brian Knowlton

Fight the Far-Right, New German President Urges

Agence France-Presse

HAMBURG — President-elect Roman Herzog is calling for a "head-on fight" by the authorities against the extreme right in Germany.

"It is above all a question of the police and legal authorities," Mr. Herzog, who was chosen Monday as the next head of state, told Die Woche in an interview to be published Thursday.

Asked whether he believed ex-

treme-right parties and groups should be outlawed, Mr. Herzog, who is currently chief judge of the constitutional court, replied, "Yes, when the facts are such that one can be sure of upholding the case in the courts."

The president-elect told the weekly newspaper he could not imagine neo-Nazi theories flourishing in Germany. "What worries me much more is that the crypto-Nazis, the old incorrigibles, should

find an appeal and imitators among the younger generation."

Mr. Herzog, who takes office July 1, has been criticized for not having dealt with the problem of rightist violence in Germany in his acceptance speech Monday.

In interview, he called for determined resistance against any movement similar to that in Italy to bring neo-fascist parties into government.

He saw no immediate danger of

this, but said "the highest vigilance" was demanded.

Mr. Herzog spoke out against the revival of German nationalist ideas, which he believed could "no longer be a driving force for our people."

He also dismissed the idea that the reunited Germany need no longer feel concerned about its Nazi past.

Emphasis should not primarily

be laid upon past responsibility, he said, "but on that which we can learn for the future." He said that meant "a particular need to develop barriers against totalitarianism."

"We must be ready in the future to draw conclusions from the atrocities of the extermination of the Jews and other minorities," he said. "I can for that reason absolutely not adopt this notion that the post-war period has ended."

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

A Warning to Nuclear Weapons Workers

WASHINGTON — The Department of Energy is warning hundreds of current and former workers at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons complex in Colorado that they were exposed to higher levels of neutron radiation from 1953 to 1967 than they previously had been told.

Medical examinations are being offered to the workers, and research has begun to determine accurate levels of exposure for workers who were either improperly monitored or not monitored at all.

Preliminary findings already have shown that neutron-sensitive film used in the employees' radiation-monitoring badges had been read incorrectly, resulting in underestimations of exposure, officials said.

Department of Energy officials said they were notifying about 140 current Rocky Flats employees and soon will begin contacting several hundred former employees, out of as many as 5,000 workers exposed to radiation from 1953, when the plant became operational, until 1967, when monitoring procedures were tightened. (WFP)

Taking a Page From Singapore's Book

SACRAMENTO, California — A bill requiring juvenile graffiti vandals to be punished with as many as 10 whacks of a wooden paddle has been introduced by a California state legislator, who declared that the public is "sick and tired" of the way such offenders are "coddled" by the criminal justice system.

"It is hard to take pride in your neighborhood when everything you see is covered with graffiti," said Assemblyman Mickey Conroy, a Republican from Orange County, near Los Angeles. "That is why paddling is so important."

"If we can stop these punks who have no respect for other people, we can give the neighborhoods back to the law-abiding citizens of this state," he said.

Capitol Hill Newspaper Gets a Competitor

NEW YORK — A company that publishes community newspapers in the New York area said it would begin a Capitol Hill newspaper war by starting a weekly to compete with Roll Call, the twice-weekly publication that bills itself as the hometown paper for Congress and Congress-watchers.

The new paper, tentatively called The Hill, is to be published by News Communications Inc., a New York City company with more than 20 community newspapers in the city and its suburbs. The company's chairman and biggest shareholder is Jerry Finkelstein, 78, a politically influential publisher whose son, Andrew J. Stein, was a Democratic officeholder in New York City for years.

The newspaper's publisher and editor is to be Martin Tolchin, 65, a veteran correspondent in the Washington bureau of The New York Times, who said Tuesday that he was leaving The Times. Mr. Tolchin said that the first edition of The Hill would appear in September and that the paper would begin with a free-distribution circulation of more than 20,000. "We think we'll be more substantive, wittier and more stylish" than Roll Call, he said. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Connie Bruck, writer of a profile in The New Yorker magazine on Hillary Rodham Clinton: "In the end, that sureness about her own judgment — at its extreme, a sense that she alone is wise — is probably Hillary's cardinal trait." (WFP)

Away From Politics

• A campus mural honoring Malcolm X was painted over on orders from the president of San Francisco State University, who decried its depictions of Judaism as "utterly abhorrent." The offending symbols included Stars of David connected to dollar signs. President Robert Corrigan ordered the obliteration of the mural after the artist refused to alter it.

• Sexual harassment complaints against employers resulted in compensation of \$25.2 million to American workers last year, twice as much as in 1992, according to a study by the Center for Women in Government. It said 1,546 workers gained compensation in 1993, including back pay, damages, promotions and reinstatements. The year before, 1,340 people received \$12.7 million.

• Ireland's coast-guard in San Francisco was sentenced to three years probation and fined \$1,200 Tuesday after pleading no contest to a charge of drunk driving causing injury, a prosecutor said. Declan Kelly, 43, was charged after he was involved in a traffic accident in San Francisco on May 5.

• A couple and the preacher who encouraged them to choose prayer over medical treatment for their diabetic daughter have pleaded guilty in the girl's 1991 death. David Davis, 45, his wife, Ann, 38, and the Reverend Richard Vaden, 48, all of Aberdeen, Mississippi, will likely be placed on probation, authorities said.

AP, NYT, Reuters

Sanctions Steer Haiti Into Lively Trade in Contraband

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Staff Writer

JACMEL, Haiti — Despite a newly reinforced United Nations embargo, a flotilla of ships has sailed into this port city carrying contraband including gasoline, cars and color television sets.

Local residents said at least nine ships have docked since the strengthened embargo started on Sunday, in theory barring everything except approved shipments of food, medicine and propane gas.

Army officers were directing trucks onto the docks to unload the merchandise.

[Speaking to reporters at the Haitian border with the Dominican Republic, the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Swing, said the embargo had been violated repeatedly. Reuters reported from Malpasse.]

The embargo was imposed in October and reinforced by the UN Security Council in an effort to force the military to allow the return of the president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

He was overthrown in a military coup in September 1991, six months after becoming Haiti's first democratically elected leader.

The ships in port here, which flew British, Jamaican, Colombian, Dominican, Bahamian and Haitian flags, demonstrated how difficult it could be to enforce the measure, especially since the ships largely ply only the waters between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

"So far, the ships have been triple-parked out there," said one resident, watching as ships waited to be unloaded.

"It has been years since the port was that busy."

With sanctions so far having no effect on the military's hold on power, the U.S. House of Repre-

sentatives adopted a resolution Tuesday urging President Bill Clinton to avoid using military force in Haiti.

Diplomats involved in monitoring the embargo said it could take weeks to figure out how to plug its leaks, and admitted that the officers who control the contraband could build up substantial stockpiles in the meantime.

This means the measure would not really begin to have an impact on the rich and on the officer corps for several weeks, they said.

But it is a question whether the wealthy or the officer corps will suffer. While reporters watched, uniformed army officers supervised the unloading of a truckload of color televisions and other electronic goods.

At the port entrance, a small market has sprung up, and residents said there had been an influx of prostitutes to keep pace with the growing number of ships.

Residents said that at times over the weekend there were nine tanker trucks on the dock getting fuel from tanks on visiting ships. Other ships unloaded vehicles and luxury goods.

The Bahamian-flagged Sea Search, a seaguard tug that on Saturday was engaged by a U.S. ship enforcing the embargo, was docked in Jacmel on Monday, its barrels of fuel being unloaded under the supervision of military officers.

Witnesses said another ship, the Oakleigh, flying the Union Jack and registered in Aberdeen, Scotland, made several trips a week over the last several months to the Dominican Republic, bringing back about 15,000 gallons of fuel at a time.

Residents of Jacmel and knowledgeable sources in Port-au-Prince, the capital, said much of the Jacmel fuel flow is controlled by a fuel



Dockworkers in Port-au-Prince unloading rice. Food is considered humanitarian aid and is not covered under the UN embargo.

wholesaler named Gerald Caroli. Knowledgeable sources said Mr. Caroli was a major fuel supplier of the U.S. Embassy and other diplomatic missions.

While ships were unloaded, a

Dominican vessel sat about a mile from the dock, abandoned because its captain, known only as "Dany Harry," fled for his life when the buyers of his fuel found some of it was full of sludge and unusable.

A Clinton Warm-Up for D-Day Mission

The Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — President Bill Clinton challenged a new generation of American military leaders on Wednesday to "expand the reach of democracy and economic progress," much as World War II veterans helped bring the world decades of peace and prosperity.

"The challenge of your generation is to remember the deeds of those who served before you and now to build on their work in a new and very different world," Mr. Clinton told graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy.

The commencement speech was a fore-runner to an eight-day trip to Europe by Mr. Clinton to mark the 50th anniversary of the June 6, 1944, Normandy invasion.

It is a politically delicate mission for Mr. Clinton, who avoided military service during the Vietnam War and helped organize demonstrations in Europe against U.S. involvement in that war.

"It took years after D-Day to not only end the war but to build a lasting peace," he said. "It took decades of patience and strength and resolve to prevail in the Cold War. And, as with generations go-

ing before, we must often be willing to pay the price of time — sometimes the most painful price of all."

The president defended his Bosnia policy against congressional critics who want the United States to lift the arms embargo on Bosnian Muslims without support from other countries. He supports lifting the ban, but not unilaterally.

"Our administration will not walk away from this Bosnian conflict, but we will not do what is wrong," he said.

Citing the sacrifices of World War II veterans, Mr. Clinton said: "That war marked the turning point of our century, when we joined with our allies to stem a dark tide of dictatorship, aggression and terror, and to start a flow of democracy and freedom that continues to sweep the world, down to the present day."

The D-Day anniversary is to be the subject of Mr. Clinton's weekly radio address Saturday. He also will speak of it in an address at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia on Monday, the Memorial Day holiday.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to leave Washington on June 1, stopping first in Rome to meet with Pope

John Paul II and Italian political leaders on June 2 and to pay honor to the Allied campaign to liberate Italy. On June 3, he will visit the American cemetery at Nettuno Beach and meet with U.S. veterans.

On June 4, he will meet with Prime Minister John Major in London and then fly to Portsmouth for dinner with Queen Elizabeth II and leaders of other allied countries.

On June 5, he will join the leaders in commemorating the sailing of thousands of ships across the English Channel to begin the Nor-

mandy assault. He will spend that night on the U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington and begin the D-Day anniversary with a sunrise ceremony on the ship.

From the carrier, Mr. Clinton will go to La Pointe du Hoc, a stony cliff where American forces suffered heavy casualties under German machine-gun fire.

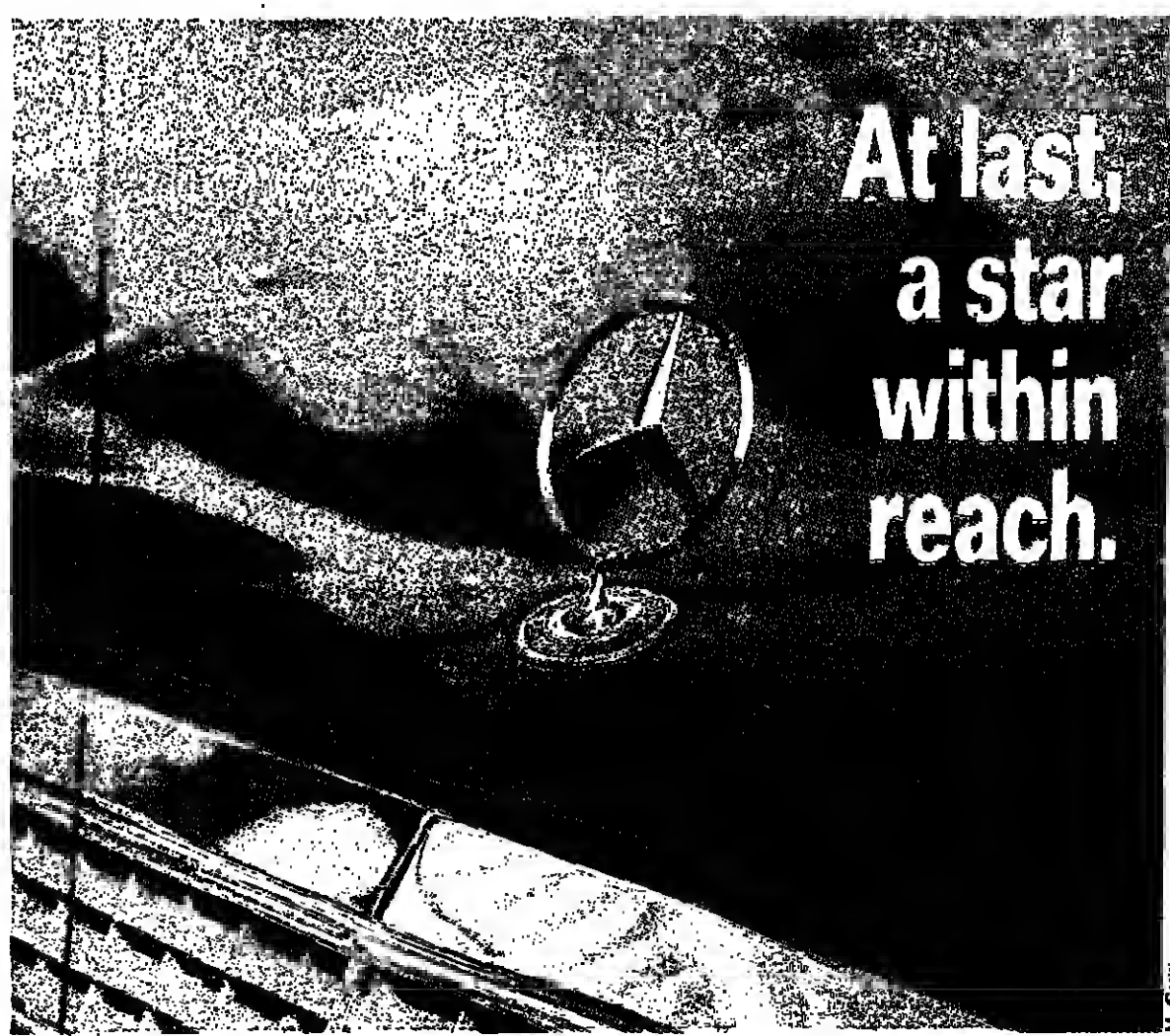
His major speeches on D-Day will be at La Pointe du Hoc and at the American cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer, where 9,386 Americans are buried.

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Another Political Red Flag for President
Republican's Victory Shows Democrats' Weakness in South

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Ron Lewis broke a 129-year Democratic hold on a central Kentucky congressional district, revealing for the second time in three weeks the dangers facing Democrats running in conservative Southern and border states and the liabilities of President Bill Clinton in these electorates.

With 100 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Lewis, a Republican who is a fundamentalist Christian minister and bookstore owner, had 55 percent against 45 percent for the Democrat, Joe Prather.

Until Mr. Lewis, whose campaign was aided by \$200,000 from national Republican committees, began his assault on Mr. Prather and Mr. Clinton, the Democrat had been the strong favorite to win the seat that had been held for 41 years by Representative William H. Natcher, who died March 29. Democrats now hold a 256-to-178 advantage over the Republicans in

the House. There is one independent.

"Everywhere I went through the district there were people upset," Mr. Lewis said. "They actually were mad." He added, "They felt like they needed to do something and say something that would change lives."

Bill Paxson, a New York representative and chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, declared that the results were "a big defeat for the president and the Democrats in Congress, and a warning message to Democrats that 1994 is going to be a Republican year."

A mobilization effort by the Christian right also helped Mr. Lewis, and its success augurs badly for Democrats. Twenty-one Democrats retired this year, and 11 of them represent Southern or border state districts where the Christian right is strong.

Representative Vic Fazio, Democrat of California and chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, sought to

play down the significance of the Lewis victory.

"The outcome was not about message, it was about tactics," Mr. Fazio said, referring to Mr. Prather's decision to run a low-key campaign and to the low turnout in which strong Christian mobilization and the intense Republican media effort paid off.

In his commercials, Mr. Lewis charged that Mr. Prather was cut from the same mold as Mr. Clinton. His TV commercials stated: "Kentucky doesn't need Joe Prather. Send a message to Bill Clinton. Send Ron Lewis to Congress. Ron Lewis, he's one of us."

The victory by Lewis follows the victory by Frank Lucas, a Republican, in a once rock-solid Democratic district in Oklahoma. Mr. Lucas succeeds Representative Glenn English, a Democrat, who resigned.

While the 2d Congressional District in Kentucky has been represented by Democrats for more than a century, it clearly has moved toward the Republican Party in its

16 Hijacking Attempts
Reported in China City

Reuters

HONG KONG — Airport police in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen have foiled 16 apparent hijacking attempts so far this year, the Beijing-controlled Hong Kong China News Agency said Wednesday.

The most recent case concerned a woman arrested as she tried to board a plane with 10 bullets and a gun hidden in her carry-on luggage, the agency said. It gave no details. Eleven Chinese aircraft have been hijacked to Taiwan since April last year by 15 hijackers.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Human Rights in China

China's respect for human rights — or China's lack of it — will affect the lives of innumerable people over the coming decades. China has not only a huge population of its own but great influence on other poor countries as it successfully and rapidly becomes richer. That is why President Bill Clinton needs to keep pressing the Chinese government on human rights. And that is why he needs a better instrument than the threat to lift most-favored-nation trade treatment and cut off Chinese exports to the United States.

It is important not to misunderstand the current scale of Chinese abuse of political and religious freedom, or to allow the Chinese government to argue that Americans are only trying to impose their own legal practices on another culture. Many of the worst trespasses, like the frequent resort to torture by the police, are in violation of Chinese law. Large and persuasive compilations of these cases have been published by such reputable organizations as Amnesty International, USA, Asia Watch and the Pueblo Institute. The issue is how to bring the government into conformity with its own laws and with the principles accepted by most other countries, rich and poor.

One danger in lifting most-favored status is that it would sharply diminish China's contacts with America. Ideas follow the trade routes, and increased trade means increased openness to other changes as well. Lifting most-favored status would also impede the

development of a market economy in China, and the emergence of a commercial middle class — two forces that are already undercutting the centralized Communist regime.

The United States has more effective ways to lean on China. A warmer policy toward Taiwan and more public attention to the repression in Tibet would remind China's rulers that there are real penalties attached to violation of the world's standards — penalties that would not injure the people in China who are pushing their country in the direction in which most Americans want to see it move. Repeatedly calling a government to account for its human rights record and engaging it in a dialogue, privately and publicly, is a diplomatic tactic that has had significant successes in many places over the years.

There is hardly any exercise in international politics more difficult than bringing a rising power peacefully into the world system. China is a great power, with nuclear weapons and the world's third-largest national economy. But it has not yet acknowledged the responsibilities that its position carries. Mr. Clinton needs a strategy not to shut China out but to draw it more deeply into the fabric of international agreements and organizations that set governments' standards for dealing decently both with each other and with their own people. The welfare of Asia, and of the United States as a Pacific power, will depend on his success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arafat's Identity Crisis

Most Israelis understand the need for a political settlement with the Palestinians, but most doubt the trustworthiness of Yasser Arafat to make and keep an honorable and effective peace. Mr. Arafat has a perverse genius for inflaming these doubts. Last week's controversy over a recording of his call for a jihad, or Muslim holy war, to liberate Jerusalem had barely died down when another explosive excerpt was released from the same speech, secretly taped earlier this month in a Johannesburg mosque. The latest quote cuts directly to the issue of trust by suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organization's peace agreement with Israel might soon be broken for a new round of fighting. Mr. Arafat's attempts to reinterpret his belittled remarks convince nobody. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin understandably challenges him to reaffirm his personal commitment to the peace agreement.

Correctly, the Rabin government perceives in its engagement with Mr. Arafat, understanding that there is no realistic alternative. But right-wing Israelis have exploited the political gift handed them by the PLO leader, threatening the consensus needed to expand a fragile peace. Mr. Arafat's inflammatory rhetoric and conspicuous failures to condemn terrorist outrages endanger the peace process to which he and Mr. Rabin have linked their fates. So does early evidence of administrative disarray in areas newly transferred to Palestinian control.

Mr. Arafat has had a hard time selling compromise to a Palestinian community that both the PLO and more radical Islamic groups have encouraged for years to hope for much bigger gains. What a contrast today's heckling must seem with the adulatory applause he used to win from sympathetic Third World audiences with empty boasts of pushing Israel into the sea.

But fresh doses of apocalyptic rhetoric will do nothing to ease the PLO's problems. Mr. Arafat has rightly concluded that there is more gain for Palestinians in unglamorous compromise than in empty posturing and unachievable demands. The best answer to his radical critics lies in delivering quickly on the full promise of autonomy, extending self-rule from Gaza and Jericho to the remainder of the West Bank. But by his reckless rhetoric, Mr. Arafat makes it harder for Mr. Rabin to win the necessary support for moving ahead.

The PLO chairman urgently needs to resolve his lingering identity crisis and decide who he really is. He is neither a guerrilla leader or chief administrator of Palestinian self-rule. Revolutionary phrasemaker or co-architect of a historic compromise with Israel? If he cannot decide, he risks torpedoing his most important achievement for the Palestinian people — negotiated autonomy and an end to Israeli military rule.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Enforce Haiti Sanctions

Sanctions can work to restore democracy in Haiti — if they are strong and if they are enforced. New, stiffer sanctions went into effect on Sunday. But as long as contraband gasoline flows freely across the border with the Dominican Republic, the UN embargo against Haiti exists in name only.

The immediate need is to get tough with the Dominican Republic, reminding its government that these sanctions, approved by the United Nations, are mandatory and that those who ignore them will pay dearly for defying the international community. UN investigators have been looking at violations of the embargo on the border. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali will decide what action to take after reading their confidential report.

Unfortunately, the Clinton administration is already signaling that it is not prepared to comply with the spirit of the embargo. In addition to its mandatory sanctions, the United Nations has called upon member states to freeze assets and revoke visas for supporters of Haiti's illegitimate military rulers. But Washington is only doing this selectively, exempting key supporters of the junta: the Mev, Brandt, Acra, and Madsen families. Also, three Haitian senators who played important roles in the coup against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide reportedly will be allowed to keep their U.S. visas. These are precisely the people who need to be made most uncomfortable. Their

privileges should be revoked. Undermining the sanctions even as they go into effect is a dangerous policy. It increases the clamor for military intervention, and the likelihood that Bill Clinton, under pressure to achieve a foreign policy success, will conclude that an invasion of Haiti is not just an option but a necessity.

Pressure must be applied to the Dominican Republic, even though the results of recent presidential elections are unclear. Joaquín Balaguer, the incumbent president, claims victory, but his opponent, José Francisco Peña Gómez, says many of his followers were defrauded of their votes, and independent observers have backed up these claims.

Mr. Balaguer seems set to hunker down, as he did after the last questionable election, in 1990, and wait for the controversy to die down. No doubt he is hoping that the United States, in its desire to preserve some semblance of stability on the island, will not make too much noise over election fraud. That would be a mistake. While pushing the Dominican government — no matter who is in power — to police its border, the United States also needs to support those who are trying to ensure the fairness of the vote. In the Dominican Republic as in Haiti, long-term stability will come only one way: through democracy. This is not the time for mixed messages, on either side of the island.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Drop the MFN Pretense

[Withdrawing China's most-favored-nation trading status] might mean something terrible for the geopolitics not just of Asia but of the whole world: It would risk starting Cold War II. Revoking MFN would create a hostile, suspicious and aggressive China.

The Clinton administration began to realize (too late) last autumn that the only sensible China policy would be to uncouple human rights from trade and deal with them as another element in the increasingly dense

Chinese-American relationship. That will be the right way to proceed in the future. Human rights in China are a legitimate subject of American concern, as even the Chinese have begun to admit by agreeing to argue their case with the American and other governments. But there is, and will be, no magic way to turn China quickly into a tolerant democracy where civil liberties flourish. It does nobody, including the scores or hundreds of thousands who are persecuted in China, any good to pretend otherwise.

— The Economist (London).

America and China: Let's Scrap the Cold War Relics

By Bill Bradley

The writer is a senator from New Jersey.

WASHINGTON — The mandatory linkage between trade privileges and human rights is obsolete. President Bill Clinton and Congress need to replace this Cold War relic with a new approach that broadly engages China on human rights while promoting American strategic and economic interests.

U.S.-Chinese relations are shackled by the linkage, which embodies two aspects of old-think that should join the era that spawned them on the dust heap of history.

First, the yearly "most favored nation" requirement — for waivers from high U.S. tariffs on imports from Communist countries — dates from the bygone era of U.S.-Soviet

which the administration is said to be considering, would not work. For example, targeting goods produced by military-owned factories would invite retaliation against U.S. exports and antagonize a key actor in China's succession struggle without advancing human rights.

Our task is to foster the emergence of a responsible, outward-looking China as a force for stability in Asia. We cannot do so if we hold the U.S.-Chinese relationship hostage to an annual "most favored nation" review.

U.S. interests require a multifaceted engagement with China. With its nuclear arsenal, growing military strength, unresolved border issues and permanent seat on the UN Security Council, China must be reckoned with. America's strategic agenda in Asia — such as controlling North Korean nuclear proliferation — requires cooperation with China.

With a large economy growing by more than 10 percent a year, China is an engine for global growth. U.S. exports to China rose by more than 18 percent last year and have tripled in the last decade. American companies have committed billions of dollars in investment.

Obviously, Americans have a strong interest in improving the lives of China's 1.2 billion people. Today's linkage between trade benefits and human rights is simply too narrow to do the job. To be truly effective, our human rights policy must go beyond the narrow confines of trade and focus on the broader goals of human rights: information, investment and goods, which are flowing in and out of China in unprecedented volume.

Centralized control over the provinces has loosened. The rigor of law is slowly replacing the whim of the Communist Party in many economic sectors. Individuals now have personal freedom that, while inadequate, is unparalleled in modern Chinese history.

The first element of an effective human rights policy lies in further increasing China's exposure to the outside world.

Beijing has agreed to discontinue the jamming of our radio broadcasts. We must use those discussions to insist upon meaningful expansion of unjammed Voice of America and Radio Free Asia programs. We should also increase the number of educational and cultural exchanges that expose young Chinese to our multiracial democracy.

The second element is an expansion of trade, which is the motive for China's opening outward. I support China's membership in the World Trade Organization, which will be the successor of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Membership would require adherence to legal standards. For example, Beijing would have to accept dispute-resolution procedures and disclose rules governing state enterprises.

Growth alone will not democratize China. But it does create a fluid political and social environment and promote the emergence of a class of prosperous Chinese — all of which fuel democratization and improved human rights practices.

Evidence from South Korea, Taiwan and elsewhere shows that prosperity breaks down old controls and generates demands for improved political and social conditions.

A third feature of a beneficial human rights policy is genuine dialogue on human rights. All too often, the U.S.-Chinese "dialogue" consists of American officials presenting their Chinese counterparts with a list of demands. China responds that Western human rights standards are not applicable in Asia. The result: an empty exchange of monologues.

The alternative is a genuine exchange of views. While we will not agree that human rights are relative, we can listen to the Chinese with the aim of finding common ground on which to build.

For example, helping the government

strengthen the rule of law will advance human rights by reducing arbitrary interference with people's lives, while also improving Beijing's ability to govern a vast and diverse country.

Fourth, as we wait for Mao's Long March generation to leave the scene, we must continue our efforts to protect individual dissidents by raising their cases at every opportunity. Once we are talking effectively with the Chinese, appeals on behalf of such dissidents will have a greater impact.

There are many ways to institutionalize this dialogue — for example, by creating a binational human rights commission or exchanging parliamentary delegations to investigate human rights practices, as China now does with Australia. Yes, the Chinese would be free to come to the United States for human rights as a weapon deployed against them. They will be willing to have a systematic dialogue.

Fifth, China's craving for international legitimacy gives us additional leverage. We must make it clear that so long as China does not uphold basic human rights standards, we will continue to work to deny China such symbols of legitimacy as playing host to the Olympics and international meetings.

Sixth, we must ask business to help by supporting voluntary ethical investor principles as part of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum investment code. I have in mind adherence to such principles as safe working conditions and a prohibition against the export of goods produced by forced labor.

To revoke or place conditions on trade status would be a historic blunder. Unlike 1949, when America could ignore Red China, in the Asia of 1994 we would isolate ourselves from the world's most dynamic region.

The Cold War is over. Let us de-link most-favored-nation status from human rights and begin to realize the full potential of the U.S.-Chinese relationship.

The New York Times.

Great China Is Having Great Problems, and Publicizing Them

By Robert Elegant

HONG KONG — China's Communist regime has not bothered lately to conceal increasingly grave problems from outsiders. Public censors are Beijing's attempt to deal with multifarious difficulties. Newspapers and broadcasts are best way to instruct tens of millions of bureaucrats and party officials, collectively known as cadres, on the challenges the nation faces — and what to do about them.

Following is a summary of the official catalogue of China's woes.

The economy is overeating, with annual growth around 14 percent and inflation as high as 25 percent in some urban centers. One third of state-owned enterprises are effectively bankrupt. Such enterprises are still the backbone of the economy despite the expansion of the private sector.

The centralized authority of the Communist Party and the government is being eroded. Corruption among

cadres is widespread. Law and order are breaking down, as evidenced by a wave of crime — open and violent, like armed robbery, as well as stealthy and complex, like embezzlement.

Chinese peasants and workers are putting up violent resistance to unpopular policies, resulting in pitched battles in which both civilians and police have been killed. Some 200 million people are either unemployed or underemployed. Many "local despots and warlords" have reappeared, similar to the local tyrants who terrorized China in past centuries.

Strikes, brigandage and racial and religious tension are serious problems, as is organized crime, often based on traditional secret societies but now led by local cadres. Drug trafficking and addiction are greater than ever before.

Is this really the profile of the next superpower, which will possess the world's biggest economy? Despite the expectations of futurists and entrepreneurs, mostly outside China, today hardly looks a sure bet — or even a good bet. Euphoria is ill-founded for a number of reasons.

Although China may well have the world's largest gross national product in a decade or so, the population will by then have substantially exceeded the 1.2 billion to which Beijing admits today. However, what really counts is not gross income but per capita income, and there will be tens of millions more people to feed, clothe, shelter and educate.

Most of the capital, entrepreneurial and managerial talent that has given China the world's highest growth rate comes from abroad, largely from Chinese settled elsewhere. The domestic market and the supply of cheap labor may well be inexhaustible, but no economy can keep growing primarily by such pump-priming.

The Chinese today account for 22 percent of the world's people but they have access to only 7 percent of the world's arable land, and not necessarily the best. A continuing food deficit is the least to be expected.

Growth is concentrated along the coast. Uneven growth already evokes bitter resentment in the less favored regions. The centrifugal forces thus generated could lead to open splits between regions and the de facto transfer of power from the central government to provinces determined to defend their own interests.

Chinese leaders are bawling the virtual disappearance of all ethical standards and any moral consensus. The Communists destroyed the old

Confucian code that governed manners, morals and daily behavior. They have been unable to put anything in place of those pillars of a stable society. The only value today is money.

China's foreign trade will amount to some \$3 billion in deficit this year. Although foreign exchange reserves are sufficient, barely the \$25 billion favorable balance of trade with the United States is vital.

That is why President Bill Clinton's decision on the future of China's most-favored status is so important. Yet by refusing to make reasonable human rights concessions, the Chinese leadership could throw the trade benefits aside for internal political advantage.

Whatever its immense potential and the sheer mass that makes it a force in world affairs, China is hardly on the highroad to success.

International Herald Tribune.

Illegal Chinese Immigrants Everywhere, and No Letup in Sight

By Paul J. Smith

HONOLULU — Dramatic economic and social change in China is spawning an annual exodus of tens of thousands seeking opportunity or political freedom abroad. Chinese criminal organizations are facilitating much of this illegal emigration, thus transforming human smuggling into one of the major international security concerns of this decade.

With annual profits estimated to exceed \$3.5 billion, Chinese human smuggling has replaced drug trafficking as the enterprise of choice for many gangs. Chinese smuggling syndicates, often working with Russian, Middle Eastern or European groups, have established a global network involving more than 30 countries.

The United States has long been targeted by these smuggling syndicates. The arrival last summer of a series of smuggling ships carrying thousands of Chinese prompted President Bill Clinton to declare the phenomenon a threat to national security, thereby authorizing the National Security Council to direct the American response. But evidence in the past six months suggests that the business of smuggling Chinese immigrants into the United States is continuing to prosper. American officials concede that criminal smuggling gangs have merely changed tactics. They now rely on more circuitous, clandestine, multi-country routes.

In testimony to Congress, CIA Director James Woolsey has confirmed that some 100,000 Chinese are being smuggled into America each year. Many are sent first through Belize, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Mexico or other countries in Central America or the Caribbean region. Large numbers of Chinese are also

being smuggled toward Russia and Europe. Fears of mass Chinese immigration into Russia's Far East are stalling plans for greater economic cooperation along the border. The yearly influx of thousands of Chinese into the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is exacerbating tensions between those regions and Beijing. Russian and Chinese gangs are reported to be responsible for the estimated 50,000 Chinese illegally residing in Moscow.

In both Western and Eastern Europe, officials confront dramatic increases in crime and other internal security threats associated with human smuggling from China. A recent rise in violent crime in the Slovakian capital of Bratislava, thought to be a major smuggling conduit from Eastern Europe into Austria, is

largely attributed to the activities of the Chinese underground.

Many experts are convinced that Chinese gangs are using Eastern Europe as a forward staging base for human smuggling into Western Europe and the United States.

In Spain, immigration and security officials say that Chinese smuggling syndicates are responsible for an increase in gang murders, extortion and prostitution. An estimated 50,000 Chinese have been smuggled into Spain. Many are employed in low-paying workshops in Madrid. Similar trends are being documented in France and Germany, where tens of thousands of Chinese immigrants reside illegally.

In Asia, leaders have voiced concerns about the security implications of a breakdown in civil authority in China leading to a mass exodus of refugees. Hong Kong and Taiwan are receiving tens of thousands of illegal Chinese immigrants annually, and the numbers are increasing. In Japan, despite some of the world's strictest immigration rules, officials estimate that the number of illegal Chinese residents could exceed 25,000.

Illegal Chinese immigration into Southeast Asia threatens to unleash deep-seated racial resentments against ethnic Chinese in the region. Rival Sikh, Sikh, Indian, Indonesian immigration director, has openly declared illegal Chinese immigration to be a threat to the country's national sovereignty. Officials in Thailand fear that their nation is being used as a major regional transit center, as shown by approximately 100,000 Chinese hiding out there at any one time.

The magnitude of the smuggling has led some to suggest that the Chinese government is either failing to do all it can to stop the emigration or is even allowing it as a safety valve against overpopulation, unemployment and internal migration from the countryside to the cities.

Beijing contends that human smuggling is an international problem. However, evidence of Chinese official involvement, particularly at local levels and in some military units, tends to suggest otherwise.

Whatever the government's role, an array of signs indicate that the trafficking will not end soon. Political instability in the post-Deng era, the breakdown of central control and rampant corruption in the Communist Party are factors that could influence future emigration trends.

Equally disturbing are the implications for social stability posed by increasing numbers of internal migrants. China's floating population, made up mainly of unemployed peasants, has grown to more than 100 million and is increasing by perhaps 13 million a year. If these internal migrants are unable to find employment in China's more prosperous regions, they will look to emigration as an increasingly attractive and viable option.

Continued Chinese emigration threatens to undermine China's relations with neighbors and trading partners. The question is whether China has the ability and willingness to manage this crisis.

Shape Up and Stay Influential in Asia

By Chalmers Johnson

SANTA MONICA, California — The United States has major problems in its relations with East Asia, notably China and Japan. Yet the Clinton administration, which is having difficulty shaping a coordinated Asia policy, may face even more intractable problems in dealing with the region in future.

Several issues seem likely to challenge American leadership. The first is the rapid economic growth of China and its restoration of strong ties with Russia.

In the early 1990s, China had an annual per capita income of \$547, which was 2.6 percent of the U.S. figure. It had a GNP of \$603 billion, 1.6 percent of the U.S. figure. But China's population is more than four times America's. The numbers mean that China could fairly easily build an economy the same size as America's while still having a relatively poor population.

China has advanced from a lowly 17th place among Russia's trading partners a few years ago to second place today. Trade between the two amounted to \$7.7 billion in 1993. Because Western economists foisted onto the former Soviet Union such an inappropriate model of capitalism, there has been an increasingly pro-Asian trend in Russian politics. China is well on its way to replacing Germany as Russia's most important trading partner.

A China with an economy growing at up to 12 percent a year will very quickly change the regional and global balance of power. A China growing at those rates, suspicious of U.S. intentions and collaborating with a Russia embittered toward the West, could constitute a major problem for America.

role of America as East Asia's primary market is coming to an end, not necessarily because the United States is about to close its doors but because the economies of Asia are simply growing too large. Equally important, the American economy is not growing fast enough to play the role that it has played in the past.

The United States needs to correct its domestic imbalances and restore needed savings and investment, which involves cutting consumption and reducing its trade deficits. The best way to do this would be to impose surcharges on Japanese products entering the American market. The surcharges should be placed only on Japanese products because it is chiefly Japan that needs to open its market.

The future of Korea is another critical issue. The Communist North may be on the verge of collapse, while the South is one of the richest, most productive places on earth. Each of the rival regimes has the capacity to become a nuclear power. In case of attack by North Korea, the United States is committed to defend the South and has 35,000 troops stationed there.

Talk of sanctions against the North because of its suspected program to develop nuclear weapons is unrealistic because they would require the full support on the ground and in the United Nations of China, Japan and South Korea, which would be impossible to get.

The only available strategy is to

let time pass until the economic situation in the North worsens, or until Kim Il Sung dies and his son Kim Jong Il proves unable to govern. That could happen sooner than expected. Disaster will result if preparations are not made, above all to help pay for unification and avoid the economic policy mistakes that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Korean unification and the role a unified Korea in the East Asia of the future will inevitably affect the balance of power in the region. The main local players in that balance are Japan and China.

Hirohiko Okazaki, a former ambassador of Japan and one of his country's best strategists, has said he does not think that China will ever be "truly close to Japan even in the future." If he is right, there is a continuing role for the United States in helping to maintain a balance of power in Asia.

Russia and India will be too preoccupied internally to participate. So the balance will be among China, Japan and the Association of South East Asian Nations, with Korea and Vietnam serving as buffers and America shifting its influence to maintain the equilibrium.

Such a policy would require U.S. recognition of Vietnam, greatly enhanced attention to ASEAN and a new type of commitment to Korea. It would also require a carefully structured policy, presidential leadership and what George Bush called "the vision thing."

Without those, it is folly to expect effective new U.S. strategies. The chief difficulty with America's current Asia policy is its piecemeal and short-term approach.

The writer is a research associate with Pacific Forum CSIS in Hawaii. A longer article on the implications of Chinese emigration will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Survival*, the journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Great Battle

LONDON — Despatches received from Port Said gave particulars of a great battle having been fought on Lake Nyassa between British troops and the slave-raiding chief Makeni. The chief, at the head of 2,000 men, attacked the British force at Fort Maguire. Major C. A. Edwards, with 200 troops, including 60 Sikhs, engaged the natives, and after a severe engagement inflicted upon them a crushing defeat. When Makeni retired it was found that a hundred and three of his men had been left on the field, among them being many of his sub-chiefs.

1919: Flight Record

PARIS — The longest non-stop flight ever recorded was accomplished on Saturday [May 24] by the French aviator, Lieutenant Rogee, who, with Captain Coli as navigator, flew from Paris to Kairouan, near Rabat, Morocco, a distance of 1,375 miles, in twelve

hours. Lieutenant Rogee and Captain Coli left Villacoublay, near Paris, at five o'clock on Saturday morning, their intention being to land in Morocco, and then, with renewed supplies, continue their journey to Dakar. They landed at Kairouan on uneven ground, the machine overturned and was badly damaged and Captain Coli was severely bruised. The Dakar flight has been abandoned.

1944: U.S. Patrols Meet

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY — [From our New York edition:] American 5th Army patrols, advancing rapidly through the enemy-occupied Fondi Marshes, made contact with patrols from the Anzio beachhead early this morning [May 25], claiming a dramatic two-week, sixty-mile advance and establishing in southern Italy a continuous 150-mile front in the shape of a huge arc, which stretches from the Adriatic Sea above Ortona to the Tyrrhenian coast at a point twenty miles south of Rome.

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OPINION

Arafat Should Be Held to His Word

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Israelis spent decades dismissing the words of Yasser Arafat as meaningless and false. Now they take those words more seriously than the PLO chairman does himself. And so they should.

In a May 10 speech in a Johannesburg mosque, Mr. Arafat called for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem. He then suggested that his peace agreement with Israel was only a tactical step that could still be reversed. These words touched off a political firestorm in Israel. Officials there say that Mr. Arafat's remarks call into question the Palestine Liberation Organization's commitment to peace.

Mr. Arafat's advisers offer slippery explanations of what their boss meant to say. He did not intend jihad as holy war, its customary usage. He was call-

ing for a nonviolent campaign of liberation of Jerusalem. His reference to a peace treaty that was abandoned before the forces of the Prophet Mohammed took Mecca has been distorted by the Israeli media. Mr. Arafat was actually showing that Muslims keep their commitments.

Pardon my Arabic: Hogwash.

Mr. Arafat knew how his words would be interpreted by South African Muslims unless he specified alternative, lesser-known meanings. The PLO spin-control squad explains that words mean what they want them to mean after Mr. Arafat has uttered them in another context.

The truth is more prosaic. Mr. Arafat got caught by an unexpected tape recording that found its way to Radio Israel. He could not resist telling a Muslim audience what it wanted to hear and what in his heart of hearts he probably believes.

To Muslims, Mr. Arafat preaches words of struggle, while he talks of

Words count enormously in this phase of peacemaking, as ice-breaking turns into cooperative risk-taking. Arafat needs to learn that his words are now being taken most seriously.

peace on the White House lawn and to the Israeli public.

This is a return to form by Mr. Arafat, who survived in Arab politics by playing off feuding Arab leaders against one another. But this time his remarks have been gleefully seized upon by Israel's rightist Likud opposition as a weapon to flail Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Arafat's words wound Mr. Rabin by undermining Israeli public support for Mr. Rabin's peace efforts with the Palestinians and Syria. Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have thus demanded that Mr. Arafat recommit himself in writing to peace.

But what good is a new pledge from Mr. Arafat if he didn't mean it the first time? Why should Israelis begin to believe this man now, after a political lifetime of manipulating words as ruthlessly as he manipulated people and causes for his own ends?

Mr. Arafat promised his people war against Israel when he could not deliver it. And now he promises Israelis peace when his ability and his desire to deliver it have been seriously questioned.

But the Johannesburg mosque uproar should illustrate two essential points about the Israeli-Palestinian political accord. The first is that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres are not foolish enough to depend on the word alone of Mr. Arafat.

They have held back enough cards to suspend or abandon the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip well before Israel's security is threatened by the PLO. They will not hesitate to do so. Secondly, and paradoxically, words do count and count enormously in this phase of Middle East peacemaking, as ice-breaking turns into cooperative risk-taking.

Yasser Arafat should learn from his Johannesburg speech that words, once uttered, no longer belong to their speaker. They take on a weight, and a life, of their own. Context will often determine their meaning more than the speaker's intent.

That is why Israel needs to bring Mr. Arafat back to the language of peace. He must recommit his constituency in words, and deeds, to cooperative risk-taking with the Israeli leadership.

Far more significant than Mr. Arafat's Johannesburg speech was a statement over the weekend from the PLO news agency, WAFA, which condemned

China: Will Clinton Yield?

Our son, then a junior in college, was in Beijing's Tiananmen Square during the massacre of students by the Chinese government on June 4, 1989. He witnessed in person what the rest of the world watched on television.

I vividly recall my shock and anger when President George ("I am not a winner") Bush wasted no time in sending U.S. officials to Beijing to meet with leaders who had ordered the massacre. Shortly thereafter, he renewed China's most-favored-nation trade status.

Bill Clinton talked a good moral game concerning China when he was seeking election. Now, responding to intense lobbying by American business, he is pretending that China's human rights situation has improved.

As an American citizen, I am ashamed of my country.

PATRICIA HAYES, Geneva.

To the World's Shame

Nearly 50 years after the establishment of the United Nations, the genocide under way in Rwanda should deeply shame the world community. If we are to build a new world order, the UN needs to inform those countries that



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

behave in outrageous defiance of the UN Covenant that their UN membership will be canceled. It is ironic to note that Rwanda is currently an elected member of the Security Council.

JULIA A. HORN, Knaikent, Belgium.

Early Retirement

I am sure many of your readers will protest the elimination of Rex Morgan M.D. from your comics page. Speaking on behalf of a Great Silent Majority, let me congratulate you for getting rid of the phony physician once and for all.

HARRISON SHERWOOD, Cambridge, England.

They May Know Something

"America's Know-Nothings Are Back" (Opinion, May 19) by Anna Quindlen.

Ms. Quindlen fails to recognize that all school curricula include subjective matter taught as though it were fact. The world is shaped by people with opinions. Let Ms. Quindlen stop pretending that Floridian schoolchildren will be stripped of the ability to think critically if they are taught that America is the superior culture. In the end, someone's opinion will be presented as objective truth. Why should not the school board and parents, rather than the news media, decide which opinions are important for their children?

STEVEN STORTZ, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Winning Was No Surprise

"Like Old Days, Yanks Can Do No Wrong," reads a headline on a story about the Yankees winning seven in a row (Sports, May 14). Well, not quite. In the old days, nobody would have thought that was worth writing a story about — just normal Yankee behavior.

HAL BERGER, Paris.

The Boston Hotel Incident: Heads Should Surely Roll

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — It was the kind of ugliness you expected from the South in the 1950s, but it happened last week in one of the great hotels of Boston.

The prime minister of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao, and his entourage checked into the Four Seasons Hotel late on the night of May 19. Thirty-six rooms were booked for Mr. Rao and the approximately 50 aides who accompanied him. There was also a contingent of

MEANWHILE

U.S. Secret Service personnel assigned to the prime minister, who was to speak at Harvard the next day.

Now, in a great hotel like the Four Seasons, there is a surge of excitement and activity when important guests arrive. Parking attendants, bellhops, clerks, maids, waiters and the like have to carry out a variety of tasks.

Last week at the Four Seasons, any of those tasks done for the prime minister of India had to be done by white people. No African-Americans could carry his bags, no Asians could clean his room. No Latinos could serve him food. At the direction of a hotel official, the prime minister had to be served by whites only, American or European.

The offense was so blatant and egregious that the head of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination could not at first believe it. The initial reaction of the commission chairman, Michael Duffy, was that the allegation, made by hotel employees, was "too outrageous to be true." He ordered an investigation. It turned out that a Four Seasons official, who has not been publicly named, had notified hotel supervisors in a memorandum that nonwhites were not to serve the prime minister.

This was confirmed by the hotel's general manager, Robin Brown, who said, "There was a memo that went out to a number of employees saying that only certain nationalities should service the prime minister's room." Mr. Brown has made extensive public apologies on behalf of the hotel and has described the memo and its aftermath as "very, very stupid and unforgivable and painful."

But how could the flap have happened? To carry out the directive, some

nonwhite employees had to be shifted from their normal duties. How could anyone at the hotel have thought that was all right? Last week marked the 40th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education ruling by the Supreme Court that led to the dismantling of legal segregation in the United States. Clearly there are many who remain untouched by the spirit of that ruling.

Two African-American bellhops, Harrison Lilly and Jose Abad, were among those told by Four Seasons supervisors that they could not assist the prime minister or his party. Mr. Lilly, the night bellhop, said he was given paperwork to do. He was quoted in The Boston Globe as saying, "I felt when it happened that they had traded my eight years of service for one night of revenue."

Four Seasons officials, while acknowledging that what happened was wrong, contend that hotel employees were carrying out a request made by the prime minister's security people, who felt that Mr. Rao would be safer if only white people waited on him.

The security people, according to hotel officials, were worried about the possibility of an assassination attempt or some other terrorist act.

The Indian government has denied that any request was made that pertained to the racial or ethnic background of hotel staff members.

The Four Seasons is doing its best to make the controversy disappear. Hotel officials have apologized to Mr. Lilly and Mr. Abad, and have reimbursed them a total of \$179 for lost gratuities. The two bellhops, who had filed charges with the Commission Against Discrimination, have withdrawn their complaint. Mr. Brown, the general manager, has said he would like the "healing" to begin.

But hold on. What happened at the Four Seasons last week was a moral outrage. Mr. Duffy said Tuesday that the commission's investigation was continuing. And the American government has an interest in knowing whether a foreign head of state has been fostering racial discrimination in the United States. That should be thoroughly investigated. And the hotel, which insists that it will not tolerate discrimination, needs to show that it is serious. There are times when heads should roll and this is one of them.

The New York Times.

BOOKS

LEARNED HAND: The Man and the Judge

By Gerald Gunther. Illustrated. 818 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN legal circles and law schools all over the United States in the first half of the 20th century, Learned Hand came to be regarded as "the 10th justice" on the Supreme Court.

In his 52 years on the federal bench — beginning in 1909, when he was a federal judge for the Southern District of New York, and then, from 1924 until he retired from active service in 1951, as first

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Barbara Carson, playwright and author, is reading "The Commitments" by Roddy Doyle.

"It's about a rock group from an Irish working-class neighborhood, and it's wonderful. I can write the kind of dialogue he writes, but I can't make the book work like he can." (Lawrence Malkin, 197)



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among equals in the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals — his opinions and law-review articles were regularly cited as precedent in Washington. They still are, but Learned Hand himself never made it to the Supreme Court. That is what makes a book about his life a political mystery as well as essential legal history.

In addition to the landmark rulings at the heart of Gerald Gunther's important biography, "Learned Hand: The Man and the Judge," there's a good deal of intimate personal background in this work.

A well-documented book of such length inevitably includes diversions and tangents; neither the subject nor the author ever seems to forget the pull of Harvard, its professors and its snobbish clubs. At times, this critic wished the subtitle could be reversed so that the emphasis would be more on the judge's trials than his travails. For Hand (1872-1961) will be remembered for his contributions to legal philosophy, not for the book's running theme about the uncertainties and tensions of his long marriage.

Why didn't Hand reach the Supreme Court? He was considered to

be in the class of Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Louis Brandeis and Benjamin Cardozo. Asked who among his Supreme Court colleagues was the greatest living American jurist, Justice Cardozo replied, "The greatest living American jurist isn't on the Supreme Court."

In 1930 and again in 1942, Hand came close. But then as now, politics, geography, religion and payoffs for past and anticipated favors determined presidential appointments. In those years, blacks and women were not considered essential candidates for the highest court.

Hand had once run for the New York Court of Appeals to strengthen Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose ticket; that, plus political considerations, raised doubts about him with some Republicans, including President Herbert Hoover. And despite the urging of Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declined to name the 70-year-old Hand to fill a vacancy in 1942.

The assumed reason was his age. But the real reason, the author writes, was that Roosevelt resented Frankfurter's pressure tactics and also thought the independent-minded Hand might become a dissenter.

Hand's legacy lies in his writings and in the 4,000 opinions he composed while on the bench. These showed the implacability of his legal convictions and his immovable respect for the Constitution. He was also active off the bench, becoming one of the original spirits behind the founding of The New Republic and writing essays for the magazine in its formative years. "The Spirit of Liberty," a collection of his extrajudicial papers and addresses, edited by Irving Dillard in 1952, reached a wide and influential readership.

When an acquaintance asked Hand to join liberals at a dinner in the early 1920s, he answered: "It is kind of you to think of me as a liberal. I sometimes am afraid that I am not a very good one, that I am a conservative among liberals and a liberal among conservatives."

The author adds: "Hand was clearly a partisan of liberal values in his defenses of free speech and tolerance. But unlike many of his fellow liberals, his devotion to the cause never deteriorated into self-righteous, uncritical allegiance."

When Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's wild accusations of disloyalty against government officials and private citizens grew more virulent

in the early '50s, Hand publicly denounced McCarthyism.

The author notes that in a letter, "Hand emphasized that he had in mind not only Senator McCarthy but Richard Nixon — who had recently become the Republicans' vice-presidential nominee — as well."

In several Cold War cases that came before him on appeal, he reversed convictions that violated the Fourth Amendment guarantee against unwarranted search and seizure and for other constitutional reasons.

In "Learned Hand," author and subject are ideally matched. Gunther was a law clerk for Hand and later for Chief Justice Earl Warren in the '50s; since 1963, he has been a professor of constitutional law at Stanford University Law School.

Hand's landmark opinions established key principles of antitrust law, labor law and many other aspects of American jurisprudence. In the most valuable chapters of his biography, Gunther has found lasting gold in Hand's writings, and he has mined them with great knowledge and enthusiasm.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NEW YORK CITY has never won the Grand National Team title since that event was instituted more than two decades ago. That may be remedied in July, for the metropolitan area will be represented in national playoffs in San Diego, California, by a world-class foursome: Jim Payne, Alan Sontag, Larry Cohen and David Berkowitz.

The Cayne team won the area final, played at Honors Club, by 19 imps. The losers were Jim Sampson, Simon Erlich, Glenn Milgrim, Ken Jacobs, Gene Prosnitz and Bill Rosenbaum.

On the diagramed deal the two-diamond opening by Cohen was a Precision System action, showing shortage in diamonds. South eventually landed in four hearts, and West cashed two spade winners and shifted to a club. Since West had passed originally and was known to have all the spade honors, it was clear to Berkowitz as South that East held all the missing high-card strength.

As it happens he would have succeeded easily by playing low from dummy, but he had to worry about a singleton club in the West

hand. To avert a hypothetical ruff he put up the club ace and led a heart to the jack.

The bad trump split was a nuisance, but not fatal. South led to the diamond ace and conceded a club trick to East. There were no more losers, for he could crossruff to score the remaining tricks.

This was a gain of 11 imps. In the replay Cayne as West opened two spades, a weak two-bid, and was allowed to play in that contract for down one.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Seeking Clues To the Brain's Ethical Center

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1848, Phineas P. Gage, a 25-year-old foreman for a New England railroad, met with a horrible accident. In laying track across Vermont's rough terrain, Mr. Gage routinely drilled holes in large rocks, poured in blasting powder, laid fuses and covered the explosives with sand. After tamping these miniature bombs with a long metal rod, he would light the fuses and run for cover from the explosions and shattering rocks.

But one September day, Mr. Gage was momentarily distracted and began tamping the blasting powder before his assistant had added sand. There was a powerful explosion. The tamping rod, measuring three and a half feet long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, flew like a rocket into his face, just under his left cheek. It shot up behind his left eye, destroying it, and exited the top of his skull. The rod landed many yards away.

Momentarily stunned, Mr. Gage stood up, began talking normally, and was able to walk away with the help of his men. He was taken to a tavern, where he was given a room. He recovered within a couple of months, but as a different man: he could no longer make ethical decisions.

The story of Phineas Gage has fascinated brain researchers, said Dr. Antonio Damasio, a neurologist at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. It remained a mystery that has been widely taught to neurology students under the rubric of freak stories.

But now, Dr. Damasio and Dr. Hanna Damasio, who is a leading expert in advanced brain-imaging techniques and Dr. Damasio's wife, have revisited the case of Phineas Gage and placed it in a new light.

RATHER than being merely a curiosity, Dr. Antonio Damasio said, the case offers compelling evidence that the human brain has a specialized region for making personal and social decisions and that this region, located in the frontal lobes at the top of the brain, is connected to deeper brain regions that store emotional memories.

When this higher brain region is damaged in a certain way by stroke or injury, he said, a person undergoes a personality change and can no longer make moral decisions.

The finding "is tremendously important," said Dr. Patricia Churchland, a philosopher and cognitive scientist at the University of California at San Diego. "As we begin to understand the brain circuits that underlie decision making and planning, we will need to re-examine our notions about moral character, empathy and the determinants in choosing right over wrong, foolish over sensible."

The new research on Phineas Gage, published in the journal *Science*, is part of an effort to explore and map the frontal lobes, arguably the least understood part of the human brain. Situated behind the forehead and eyes, the frontal lobes seem to help people weigh the consequences of future actions and to plan accordingly.

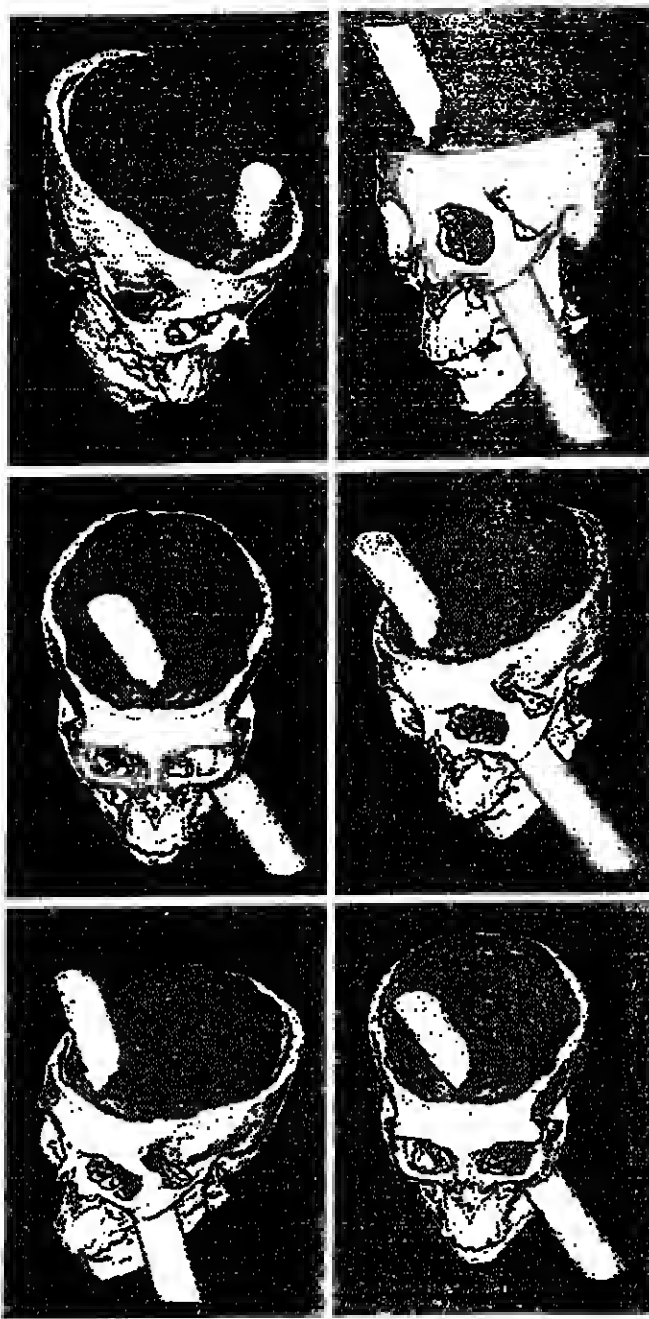
The Damasios are trying to determine whether the frontal lobes have separate functional areas.

THEIR study of Mr. Gage suggests there are two. One, in the underbelly of the frontal lobes and running along a midline between the two brain hemispheres, seems specialized for making social decisions in an emotional context. A second, more to the sides of the forehead, seems to specialize in abstract calculations and other kinds of decision making that call less upon emotions.

The evidence for this hypothesis stems from a tour de force of brain imaging carried out by Dr. Hanna Damasio. Using detailed photographs of Mr. Gage's skull, she was able to reconstruct on a computer his three-dimensional brain and the focal point of his injury.

Before the accident, Mr. Gage had been an intelligent, socially responsible, hard-working fellow who was well-liked by all who knew him, Dr. Antonio Damasio said. But in the weeks after the tamping rod pierced his brain, he began using profane language, lied to his friends and could not be trusted to honor his commitments.

Physically, he was unchanged, except that he had lost his eye. His memory and high intelligence were intact. But Mr. Gage had lost all



Computer images of Phineas P. Gage's skull reconstruct likely trajectory of the rod that pierced his brain.

respect for social conventions. His physician, Dr. John Harlow, noted that "the equilibrium or balance, so to speak, between his intellectual faculty and animal propensities" had been destroyed. In the words of friends and acquaintances, "Gage was no longer Gage."

Frontal-lobe damage has always been an enigma. Dr. Antonio Damasio said.

"Why do these people behave so poorly in the social world, when in fact they are smart?" he said, adding that Mr. Gage epitomized this. "Everyone could tell he was still smart, but he behaved like an idiot."

The Damasios concluded that the frontal lobes contain separate but interconnected circuits for decision making. One operates in the social domain, with rich input from emotion and its underlying neural machinery. Another operates in other domains involving extrapersonal space, objects, language and arithmetic.

Thus, Phineas Gage's modern counterparts perform well on intelligence tests, speak normally, make new memories and associations, and use logic impeccably. "But when it comes to being rational in their personal and social behavior," Dr. Antonio Damasio said, "they just fall apart."

Key Hormone in Mother's Milk

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Breast milk has long been appreciated for the nourishment it provides and for its rich supply of antibodies that help newborns fight infections. Now research suggests that breasts also produce large quantities of a hormone that may aid the development of a newborn's brain and sexual organs, and may also affect the health of the mother's breast itself.

Scientists said the findings, which were made in experiments on rats but appear to be true for humans as well, strengthen the argument for breastfeeding and may lead to new strategies for fighting breast cancer.

Researchers have known for years that the hormone, gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), is made in the hypothalamus of the brain in adults, where it influences sex-organ

growth, the reproductive cycle and sexual behavior in rats and people. Pregnant women also make the hormone in the placenta, where it is passed to the embryo and has a major influence on fetal brain development.

Researchers at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, have found that in lactating rats large amounts of GnRH are made in breast tissues. The hormone is probably also made in human breast tissues, they said, since human breast milk has been found to be loaded with the hormone.

The researchers, led by Yitzhak Koch, a neuroendocrinologist, propose that the GnRH in breast milk may help complete certain aspects of brain or sex-organ development left unfinished during the fetus's stay in the uterus.

Breast-milk GnRH may be especially important to a newborn rat, since rat brains are still largely undeveloped even after birth. Human brains are more fully developed at birth, so the importance of GnRH in human

breast milk remains uncertain. But even human brains change substantially in the first years of life and may benefit from the hormone, Dr. Koch and others said.

"It could be important for the physiology of the developing baby," said Donald Pfaff, a neurobiologist at Rockefeller University in New York. But he stressed that further experiments are needed to see whether the hormone can survive in the digestive tract of a suckling newborn or is deactivated there.

Sergio R. Ojeda, head of neuroscience at the Oregon Regional Primate Center in Beaverton, said researchers discovered a few years ago that breast milk contains fatty acids, which are critical for growth, and taurine, which aids in the absorption of nutrients, and that baby formula companies had subsequently added those ingredients to their products. He predicted that further research would bring other hormonal benefits of breast milk to light.

In Britain, the 'Earliest European'?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — British scientists, digging among ancient stone tools and animal bones in a West Sussex gravel pit, have uncovered the shinbone of a strapping six-foot (1.8-meter) man who lived half a million years ago. They are calling their discovery the earliest European.

Known as the Boxgrove Man, from the name of the quarry site, he lived at a time when Britain was a peninsula of Europe and populated with many now-extinct species of elephants, deer, bears, rhinoceroses, voles and other animals. From the stone-cutting tools and flint chips found in the pit in recent years, the presence there of early human ancestors of uncertain antiquity was apparent but, until now, unsupported by fossil remains.

Dr. Geoffrey Wainwright, chief archaeologist of English Heritage, the government group that financed the excavations, said, "It establishes the antiquity of humanity in this country at 500,000 years and is our earliest European."

Other archaeologists and paleontologists were somewhat more cautious in their comments because the arrival of early human ancestors in Western Europe is a matter of much dispute and little firm evidence.

Writing in *The Times* of London, Dr. Norman Hammond, a Boston University archaeologist, said the discovery has stirred international interest among scientists "who have long suspected that the first European man predated previous finds."

But Dr. Hammond and other scientists noted that a jawbone found in 1907 at Mauer, near Heidelberg, Germany, may be as old as the Boxgrove Man, or even older.

Indeed, the Boxgrove discoverers have tentatively identified their man as a member of the species *Homo heidelbergensis*, a designation

first applied to the Mauer specimen because its place in the human family tree — whether a late *Homo erectus* or early *Homo sapiens* or something else — was not clear.

In a report in the *Journal of Nature*, the discovery team led by Dr. Mark B. Roberts, an archaeologist at University College, London, said the large tibia, or shinbone, of the left leg is the oldest fragment of an early human ancestor to be found in the British Isles and provides the

Scientists have uncovered the shinbone of a six-foot man who lived half a million years ago.

first information about the early stone tool-makers of Europe.

No human fossils had previously been directly associated with the early toolmaking, or Acheulean industries, of Britain and Europe.

Judging by the extremely large tibia, Dr. Roberts and his colleagues — Dr. Simon Parfitt, another archaeologist at University College, and Dr. Christopher B. Stringer, a paleontologist at the Natural History Museum in London — concluded that the individual had been a man, and a large one at that, more than six feet tall and 180 pounds (about 80 kilos).

The time of his existence was established most persuasively, the scientists said, by the presence of surrounding skeletons of a vole with a type of molar that disappeared about 500,000 years ago.

"He was a robust male, a man as we would recognize as man today," Dr. Wainwright said.

The human bone was found beside the site of an ancient stream in an area once used for butchery. Scattered animal bones showed he

had cut up carcasses with stone tools he made himself from flints taken from a nearby chalk cliff, which once faced the coast of a gulf that is today the English Channel. It is well known if these human ancestors were hunters or mainly scavengers.

Archaeologists plan to resume excavations next year to see whether they can find more pieces of the Boxgrove Man or his relatives, particularly a skull that might provide a more authoritative identification of the species.

Dr. Fred H. Smith, a paleontologist at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, who specializes in early human studies, questioned whether a single tibia fragment was sufficient evidence on which to base an identification of the species. But such discoveries, he said, could be critical to understanding the early history of humans in Europe.

"We just don't have very much fossil evidence on early humans in Europe," Dr. Smith said. "It's not altogether clear who these people were."

From fossils uncovered on other continents, scientists think *Homo erectus*, the immediate predecessor of *Homo sapiens*, migrated from Africa into the Middle East and then across Asia more than one million, perhaps even two million years ago.

Although a jawbone indicates a possible *Homo erectus* presence in Georgia about 1.2 million years ago, there is no evidence of an entry into Europe for almost a million years.

Who the earliest Europeans were, Dr. Smith said, is "a point of some contention." Some scientists doubt that *Homo erectus* ever reached Europe and that the Heidelberg Man was descended from a separate branch with African origins that evolved into Neanderthals and then became extinct.

Others suggest that the Heidelberg Man, and perhaps the Boxgrove Man, too, was a transitional figure, either a late *Homo erectus* or an early archaic *Homo sapiens*.

Lymphomas: Rising, but Why?

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, the cancer of the immune system that caused Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis's death, is one of the latest rising cancers in the United States, and no one knows precisely why.

Three factors can explain part of the overall rise. One is HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, which somehow increases the risk of lymphoma. A second is the growing number of people with transplanted organs, who are at increased risk for developing lymphoma because of the immunosuppressant drugs used to prevent rejection of donated organs. A third is improved diagnostic techniques.

Yet even in combination, the three can account at most for one-third of the rise in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, experts say. The rise has been greatest among people 60 and older, a group least affected by AIDS and less likely to undergo organ transplant surgery.

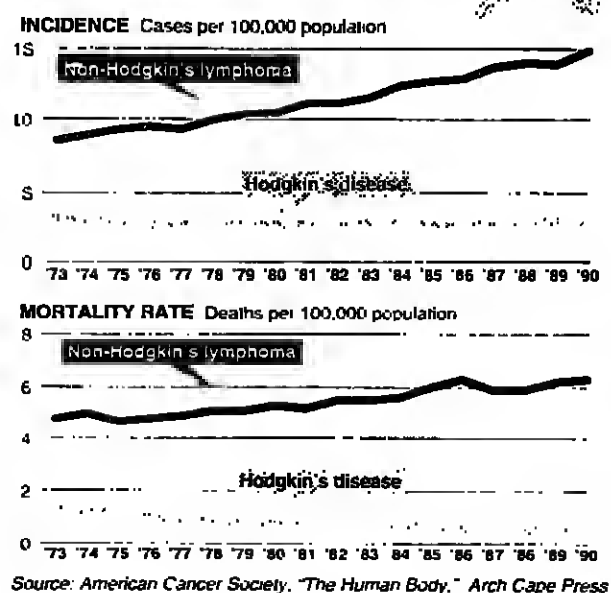
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma appears in many types, and the prognosis varies tremendously according to the type. Many people live for decades, hardly bothered by their lymphoma. Some may not need treatment for long periods. Yet many others die swiftly, even after responding to early therapy: despite aggressive therapy, Mrs. Onassis died at age 64 five months after the first signs of her malignancy appeared.

Doctors know little about why lymphoma takes a more aggressive form in some people than in others, beyond the fact that sometimes it tends to become resistant to drugs.

Mrs. Onassis's lymphoma fitted the pathological description known as anaplastic, meaning the cancer cells looked primitive under the microscope, an indication that the cancer was highly malignant. In its most severe form, the cancerous lymph cells divide rapidly in a geometric progression, doubling every few days to produce orange-size

A Cancer's Rise

Doctors divide lymphomas, or tumors of the lymph system, shown at right, into two types: Hodgkin's disease and a dozen other forms grouped as non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, the cancer from which Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis died. While the incidence of Hodgkin's disease has been stable, that of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas has risen sharply. In addition, while the death rate for Hodgkin's disease has improved, the death rate for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma has not.



tumors, as it did in Mrs. Onassis's liver. But no one knows what makes one cancer anaplastic and another not.

Doctors have long arbitrarily divided lymphomas into two types: Hodgkin's disease and a dozen other forms grouped as non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Hodgkin's disease is named for Thomas Hodgkin, a 19th century physician in London

Nevertheless, "the evidence suggesting that lymphomas are due to viruses is as strong as there is for any cancer," Dr. Harmon Eyre, an official of the American Cancer Society in Atlanta, said in an interview.

In recent years, HTLV-I, a member of the family of retroviruses that includes HIV, has been linked in Japan to one rare form of lymphoma. But even the discovery of viruses as causes of lymphoma may not explain how they are transmitted and why they have increased in number.

The possibly infectious nature of lymphomas is reflected in their symptoms, including fever, fatigue and weight loss, which can mimic those produced by many infections. But most lymphomas are symptomatic in their early stages. Usually, it is a painless swollen lymph node that leads a person to seek medical attention for a lymphoma, which is what happened with Mrs. Onassis.

Lymphomas (the "oma" stands for tumor) affect the lymph system, which is a series of beady nodes spread throughout the body. The nodes are connected by tiny tubes much like veins in the separate circulatory system.

Lymphomas can occur anywhere in the body, often invading the spleen, liver and bone marrow. By damaging such organs, which produce the red cells that carry oxygen in the blood, lymphomas often produce anemia.

One puzzle is why at least 3.5 percent of AIDS patients develop lymphomas, often aggressive non-Hodgkin's tumors. Dr. Robert Yarchoan of the National Cancer Institute said that researchers there estimated that at least 3,000 of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas each year were associated with AIDS.

The number is likely to increase as newer therapies extend the lives of AIDS patients. For unknown reasons, many HIV-associated AIDS cases tend to first develop in the intestines, spleen and brain rather than the lymph nodes. Tests showed that Mrs. Onassis was not HIV-infected, a health worker familiar with her case said.

Television as a Depressant? Study Finds a Connection

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — A Penn State University researcher says there has been a

years, found that smokers were 25 percent more likely than nonsmokers and former smokers to die of breast cancer. In the study, out of 319,000 women who never smoked, there were 468 deaths, but among 120,000 current smokers, there were 187 deaths. The ratios were then adjusted to take account of the known risk factors for breast cancer, like family history.

But he said other factors contributing to depression could include a rise in two-working-parent families and divorce rates and increasing drug and alcohol use among the young.

"dramatically high" connection between the rise of television and a rise in depression among American young people since World War II.

In his study, Dr. Paul Keill, associate professor of psychiatry at Penn State's Milton Hershey Center, compared the incidence of depression among 24-year-olds from 1954 to 1984 with the presence of television among the population. He found that as the presence of television grew, so did depression.

But he said other factors contributing to depression could include a rise in two-working-parent families and divorce rates and increasing drug and alcohol use among the young.

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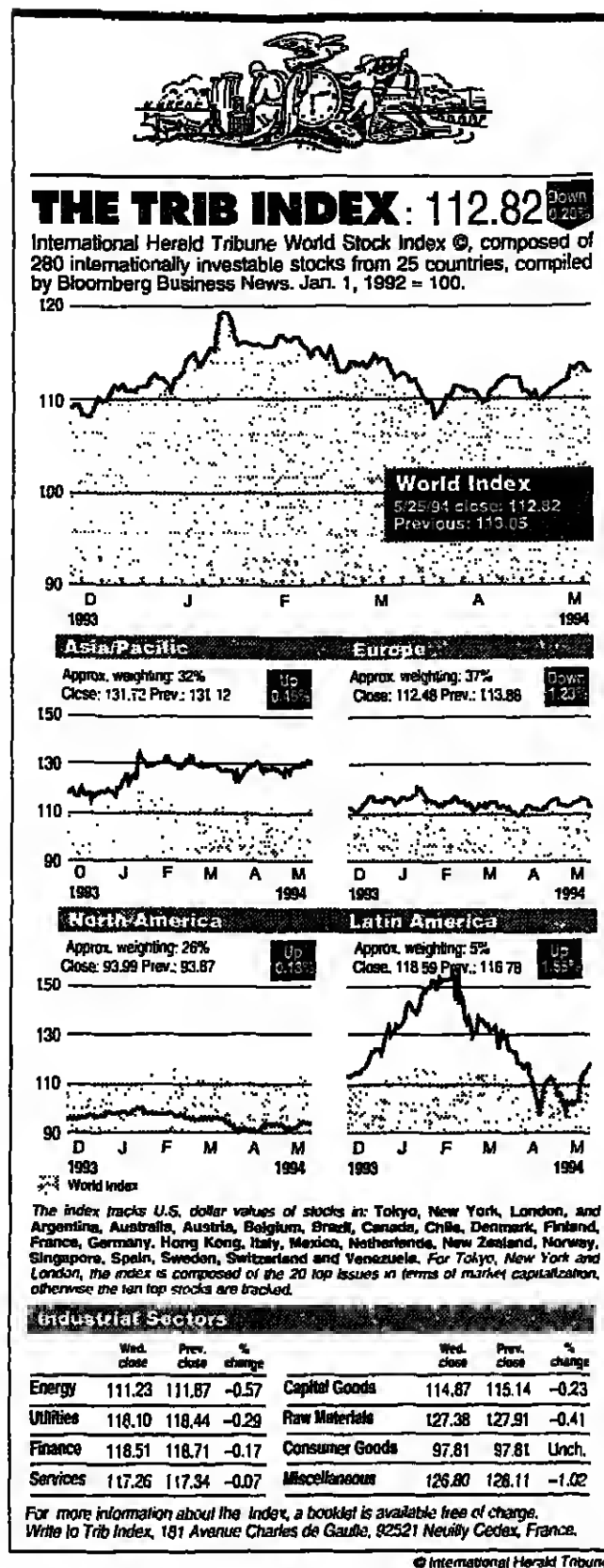
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CHG 1/4



Morgan Taking Reluctant Steps Into Modern Times

By Jacques Neher
 International Herald Tribune

MALVERN LINK, England—With its foot planted firmly on the brake, Morgan Motor Co., one of the last remaining British-owned carmakers, is lurching into modern times.

Three years ago, Morgan installed its first data-processing system—actually just a personal computer to keep track of accounts. And to slim down the order book, under which customers currently wait more than five years for delivery of their classic-styled sports cars, Morgan is tinkering with the layout of its factory, built in 1909. These innovations, to be speeded into place by the end of the century, will increase production by one car a day.

Under the bonnet, a bit of technology is being introduced, ever so slowly. Last year, power brakes were offered as standard equipment, and the company now is trying to figure out how to modify the models,

one of which was designed in 1936, to accommodate air bags, in particular to meet U.S. regulations.

It's even toying with the idea of expanding its product range beyond its three-model lineup—the Four Four, the Plus Four and the Plus Eight—with a new priority sports car utilizing a mixture of carbon fiber and its basic chassis building material, ash wood.

Not that the company's chairman, Peter Morgan, and his son, Charles, have any intention of inviting in robots or instituting quality circles and automated just-in-time inventory control—concepts adopted by the world's auto industry as it has pushed to cut costs and boost productivity.

Indeed, 84 years after Henry Frederick Stanley Morgan began turning out the nine-horsepower three-wheeled "Runabout," Morgan's red-brick factory on a hillside in this residential community near Worcester still runs out cars built the old-fashioned way—by hand.

"Sure, we could change our methods to up the

production, but then we would be assembling cars rather than manufacturing them," said Peter Morgan, 74, who has run the company since his father's death in 1959.

Dealers say that Morgan's cachet would be destroyed if modern production methods, not to mention power tools, were brought to the shop floor where 130 master toolers and woodworkers toll pretty much as they did nearly a century ago.

"The fact that Morgans are hand-built is vital," said David Harrison, sales director for F.H. Douglas, a London Morgan dealer since 1929. "People like to think there was someone with a hammer and chisel making their car, rather than a robot."

Auto industry specialists attribute Morgan's survival to the enduring demand for its relatively affordable cars, crude vehicles offering a hard and fast ride that entice buyers seeking the thrill of motoring through yesterday. The cars are priced between £16,000 and £26,000 (\$24,000 and \$39,000), and there are more

than 30,000 Morgans of various vintages on the road today.

By sticking to three replica models, they say, Morgan has avoided the heavy capital investments traditional automakers face for retooling and product development. Further, it has no inventory to finance. Many buyers come to the plant when their car is ready.

"Morgan is the exception to the rule that small is not beautiful in the motor industry," said Garel Rhys, professor at Cardiff Business School.

Not all agree. In the BBC's 1990 "Trouble Shooter" series, Sir John Harvey-Jones, the British industrialist, predicted Morgan's antiquated methods would doom it. Sir John, currently chairman of The Economist, said Morgan was missing "a golden opportunity" to profit from the high demand—there was a nine-year wait for delivery at the time—and advised the

See MORGAN, Page 15

Greenspan Unfazed by Derivatives

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Wednesday that new laws were not needed to regulate the booming derivatives market because banks, brokers and regulators were making progress in controlling risks.

Mr. Greenspan in testimony before a House subcommittee on telecommunications and finance, disputed key findings in a report last week by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, about derivatives. It said derivatives could undermine U.S. financial markets.

Other leading regulators expressed general agreement with Mr. Greenspan.

Derivatives are complex financial contracts that limit risks of losses from fluctuations in securities prices, or interest or currency exchange rates. They are based on—or "derived" from—stocks, bonds or other assets.

Today, the value of all derivative contracts totals \$12 trillion—more than twice the U.S. national debt. The GAO report said the collapse of a major dealer in derivatives could snowball, forcing another large government bailout.

British Are Ready to Bet Camelot Group Wins Lottery Contract

By Erik Ipsen
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON—British bettors have gotten off to a bad start with the new national lottery.

On Wednesday, their odds-on favorite among the eight bidders to win the lucrative contract to run the lottery, according to odds tabulated by the betting company Ladbrokes PLC, lost out.

The British government chose Camelot Group PLC, the group that brought the most experience and, crucially, the smallest proposed operating costs to the task, over the consortium led by Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Holdings Ltd., which had pledged to turn over all its profit to charity.

A Camelot spokesman, David Rigg, predicted the lottery would quickly win a cherished place in the "national fabric" and soon be in the same august company as the Grand National (steeply chasing), the Derby (horse racing) and the Cup finals (soccer). "Only the lottery will be weekly, not once a year," he said.

Camelot officials said they expected the lottery's sales to reach £4 billion (\$6 billion) a year within two years, and to peak at £6 billion by 2001 when their contract expires. Roughly half those sums will be paid out in prizes, and 30 percent will go to various arts and sports groups.

Citizens plunking down £1 for their lottery tickets will have a 1-in-14-million shot of becoming a millionaire, and lottery officials said they expect the weekly jackpots, which will begin in November, to total at least £3 million each.

Camelot officials also pledged Wednesday to have hundreds of thousands of winners each week, bringing the odds of winning something, at least,

down to a more appealing 1-in-52. Ultimately the group plans to blanket the nation with 35,000 computer terminals. It also plans to introduce new "instant winner" games by next spring.

But the biggest and most consistent winner will be Her Majesty's government. It will levy a 12 percent tax on all lottery sales.

In choosing Camelot, the government chose the consortium many experts had long viewed as the favorite. The group's five shareholders include America's Qwest Holdings Corp., which already services three-quarters of the world's lotteries including those of Switzerland, Ireland and 26 U.S. states, as well as Britain's De La Rue PLC, the world's largest printer of bank notes, which has also been printing lottery forms for two decades.

While Camelot says its profits will be modest, others say that even if margins were as low as 1 percent—a probable figure, say analysts—Camelot's shareholders would benefit handsomely. "It is a small percentage on a very big turnover," said Jonathan Helliwell, an analyst who follows De La Rue for brokers James Capel.

In addition to the profits on their Camelot stakes, consortium members also stand to gain from various contracts they have with the group. John Cheetham, a spokesman for consortium member ICL PLC, the computer concern, noted that his firm has the contract to provide and service Camelot's 35,000 terminals and to train retailers to use them.

"Those contracts are likely to be worth in excess of £100 million," he said.

One of the great mysteries of the lottery, however, is where all that money will come from.

Markets Plummet Across Europe on German Rate Fears

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON—Stocks and bonds plunged on European markets Wednesday amid concern that German interest rates had bottomed out after two years of declines.

Stock averages fell more than 2 percent in Britain, Italy, France, Denmark, Finland and Spain. Prices fell more than 1 percent in Germany and Belgium. In Britain, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading shares fell 68.40 points, or 2.2 percent, to 3,020.70, its lowest level since September.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.26 percent to 112.44.

Government bonds: prices fell more than a point in Britain and France as yields soared. In Germany, the 10-year bond dropped almost a point and its yield rose to its highest level in almost a year, climbing to 6.8 percent from 6.7 percent.

The yields climbed so high that the Bundesbank was forced to cancel an auction of government bonds for the first time in more than a

decade, as yields demanded by bidders were higher than the central bank was prepared to accept.

"The catalyst has been a feeling that German interest rates have bottomed for the time being," said Andrew Bell, European equity strategist for BZW Global Economics.

Strategists said the declines came amid concern the Bundesbank was nearing the end of its two-year cycle of interest-rate reductions, which could slow or halt rate cuts in other European nations.

The Bundesbank said Wednesday morning that its weekly securities repurchase rate fell three basis points to 5.20 percent. (One percentage point equals 100 basis points.) The decline in the key money-market rate follows weekly declines of as much as 12 basis points during the last few months.

German stocks and bonds both fell on the news, with the DAX index of leading German stocks declining 39.95 points to 2,158.77.

The DAX extended its losses to 50.44 points in after-hours trading, reacting to comments by a Bundesbank member, Reimut Jochimsen, about the need for caution about further German interest rate cuts.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Motorola Empowers Peers

By Frank Swoboda
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—For two years, Motorola Inc. has been quietly experimenting on the ultimate frontier of employee empowerment—peer review for pay.

Work-team members at the company's manufacturing operation in Schaumburg, Illinois, are asked to vote on one another's performance to determine part of the annual pay they receive. Eventually the company hopes to have half the employees' annual base pay determined by this method.

James D. Burge, a corporate vice president closely involved in the experiment, said he could not think of any other company that was doing what Motorola was doing in Schaumburg.

Motorola, one of America's biggest nonunion manufacturers, has been a leader for much of the past decade in the development of labor-management cooperation, workplace teams and employee empowerment. In the past seven years, the company has increased productivity by 126 percent.

Its success has led other companies to watch closely what Motorola does.

Motorola's "team-based pay" program is designed to distinguish the consistently outstanding performers from the average and the not-so-good performers—and reward the achievers accordingly.

Executives say the peer review helps eliminate some of the subjectivity that often accompanies pay decisions in companies that have adopted so-called pay-for-performance systems. But they also said it was a way to get members of a work team to put peer pressure on their fellow workers to perform better. In the Motorola experiment, even the best worker can be penalized for being stuck on a work team with consistently poor performers.

Under the Motorola system, all factory workers reach a maximum base pay after 39 weeks on the job. The rest of their pay is based on how well they do. Motorola does not reveal its pay rates, although executives confirmed that hourly pay at its new cellular-telephone manufacturing plant in Libertyville, Illinois, ranged from \$10 to \$15 an hour.

Motorola's goal is to have workers' maximum guaranteed base pay equal the middle of the range for what the company describes as a "consistently good, solid performer." Below-average performers earn less, some possibly as low as the minimum pay level for employees with fewer than 13 weeks' experience with the company.

How much money an individual might receive under the system is determined on two levels.

First, team members and supervisors sit down at the start of the year and set performance goals for the team as a group. These involve numerical goals based on quality, costs, production times, percentage of scrap and other performance measures for the particular product they produce.

At the end of the year, team members vote on the performance of other members.

Motorola then designates a pool of money for merit pay depending on the company's performance. That pool is allocated to the teams, first on the basis of their overall performance. That money is then allocated within the teams according to the team assessment of each individual's performance.

Mr. Burge said there was no corporate mandate for spreading the new pay system to all parts of Motorola, although he said the entire company embraced the "theme of competitive pay."

How do the employees like it? Work-team members involved in a recent presentation of the new system said they loved it, although some said privately that some of their fellow workers were taking longer to adjust to it than others.

Sumitomo Plans Cable TV Venture

The Associated Press

TOKYO—Sumitomo Corp., a major Japanese trading company, and Telecommunications Inc. of the United States are planning a cable-television venture in Japan that is expected to sharply increase the number of cable subscribers.

It will be Japan's first multiple-system operator, in which a single cable company can operate multiple channels throughout the country, the official said. He added that the agreement had been made possible by partial government deregulation of the industry in December.

The joint venture puts Telecommunications, which is based in Denver, "at Asia's doorstep with a strategy of penetrating," said the official, who did not give his name.

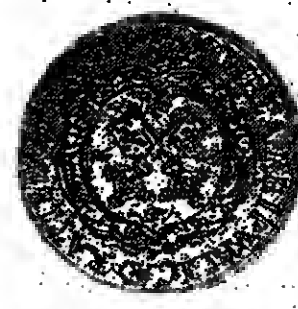
Until December, regulations on investors in cable television slowed growth in the industry in Japan.

Only 132,000 households in Japan currently subscribe to any kind of cable television, mostly locally operated channels, the official said. About 70 percent of U.S. houses holds subscribe to cable television.

Under the agreement, Sumitomo and Telecommunications will jointly set up two companies this year. One will broadcast programs, and the other will supply them, the official said.

The official said spending is estimated at \$2 billion yen (\$500 million) over the next four years.

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|--------------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|----|----|-----|-------|
| | \$ | DM | FF | Yen | £ | Sc | DK | Nkr | Other |
| Amsterdam | 1.6545 | 2.3675 | 1.917 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| Brexit | 3.44 | 5.18 | 4.24 | 0.21 | 0.09 | — | — | — | — |
| Frankfurt | 1.6545 | 2.3675 | 1.917 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| London (1) | 1.21 | — | 2.462 | 0.24 | 0.104 | — | — | — | — |
| Madrid | 1.6545 | 2.3675 | 1.917 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| Milan | 1.6545 | 2.3675 | 1.917 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| New York (1) | 1.5044 | 1.947 | 1.525 | 0.17 | 0.07 | — | — | — | — |
| Paris | 5.45 | 7.51 | 6.14 | — | 0.24 | — | — | — | — |
| Tokyo | 164.6 | 194.2 | 157.8 | — | 0.006 | — | — | — | — |
| Zurich | 1.6545 | 2.3675 | 1.917 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 ECU | 1.66 | 2.37 | 1.92 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 SDR | 1.00 | 1.66 | 1.33 | 0.25 | 0.118 | — | — | — | — |

| Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | Dollar | DM | Swiss | French | Yen | ECU | | | |
| 3 months | 4 1/4 - 4 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 4 1/4 - 4 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | — | — | — |
| 6 months | 4 1/4 - 4 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 4 1/4 - 4 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | — | — | — |
| 1 year | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 6 1/4 - 6 1/2 | 6 1/4 - 6 1/2 | 5 1/4 - 5 1/2 | 6 1/4 - 6 1/2 | 6 1/4 - 6 1/2 | — | — | — |

| Key Money Rates | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | United States | Close | Prev. | Britain | Close | Prev. | Germany | Close | Prev. |
| Discount rate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prime rate | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federal funds | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3-month CD | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Comm. paper 90 days | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3-month Treasury bill | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1-year Treasury bill | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2-year Treasury note | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5-year Treasury note | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10-year Treasury note | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20-year Treasury bond | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30-year Treasury bond | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Forward Rates | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 4-year |
| London | 1.21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paris | 5.45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokyo | 164.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zurich | 1.6545 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

MARKET DIARY

Treasury Auction Cheers Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Strong demand at the Treasury's auction of five-year notes cheered Wall Street on Wednesday, with stocks rising on the back of firm Treasury bond prices.

The Treasury sold \$11 billion of five-year notes at a yield of 6.78 percent.

U.S. Stocks

Percent and the auction drew \$2.87 billion in bids for every \$1 of securities sold, indicating much stronger demand than many analysts had expected.

The auction results spurred a rally in the bond market. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 16 3/32 point in late trading, to 86 28/32, and the yield slipped to 7.34 percent from 7.39 percent Tuesday.

Slumping commodity prices also benefited bonds. Commodity prices surged earlier this week, fueling sentiment that rising inflation, which would erode the value of fixed-income securities, was imminent. But commodities took a breather Wednesday, allowing bonds to firm.

Stocks took their cue from the bonds, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing up 10.13 points at 3,755.39 and gaining 15 points narrowly edging losing ones on the New York Stock Exchange.

Technology issues were strong, helping the Nasdaq composite index to a 1.06-point gain, taking it to 732.53.

Dell Computer rose 1 to 30, still benefiting from Tuesday's announcement of strong earnings for the first quarter. Microsoft rose 1/2 to 50 1/2 in active trading.

Chiron tumbled 4 1/2 to 62 1/2 after Montgomery Securities lowered the biotechnology company to hold from buy.

On the Big Board, Gtech Holdings plunged 12 1/2 to 27 1/2 after the maker of lottery equipment and services said earnings could drop this year because of declining profit margins on equipment sales and rising operating costs. The plunge came despite news that the company was part of a consortium chosen to run Britain's national lottery.

Hewlett-Packard slipped 1/2 to 81 1/2 after the computer maker told analysts that it expected the rate of growth in sales to slow.

IBM rose 1/2 to 63 1/2 in active trading after it said it would develop a second-generation 64-megabyte computer memory chip along with Toshiba and Siemens.

Teledyne rose 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Six of the defense contractor's executives bought shares in the company, taking advantage of a "window" when insiders could buy stock under Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines.

(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Slumps on Size Of German Rate Cut

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other major currencies Wednesday amid new indications that German interest rates would remain higher than U.S. rates in the weeks ahead.

The U.S. currency fell to 1.6447 against the mark.

Deutsche marks, down a penny from Tuesday's 1.6453 DM.

Against other leading European currencies, the dollar fell to 5.6250 French francs from 5.6315 and dropped to 1.4044 Swiss francs from 1.4150. The pound rose to \$1.5094 from \$1.5060.

Optimism about progress in U.S.-Japanese trade talks kept the dollar from falling against the yen as far as it did against the Deutsche mark Tuesday.

The dollar eased to 104.45 yen from the previous 104.72.

Guarded optimism about U.S.-Japanese trade kept the dollar from falling further against the yen, traders said. The two countries have

agreed to resume formal trade talks, which collapsed in February.

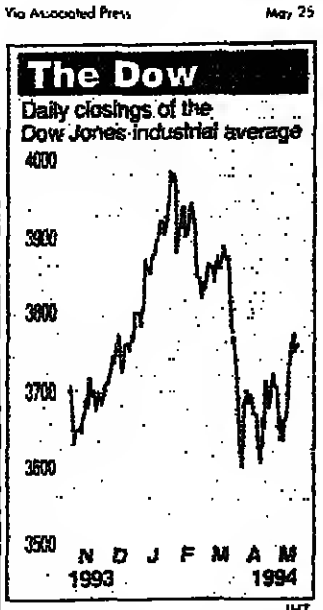
With progress on trade, the Clinton administration is considered less likely to call for a strong yen to curb Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., a strategy it pursued last year as the dollar fell 20 percent against the yen.

Many traders sold dollars for marks after Remut Jochimsen, a member of the Bundesbank's policy-making committee, said the central bank must "move carefully" on future rate cuts to keep the country's inflation rate under control.

"This kind of comment really scares dollar buyers," said John Nelson, foreign-exchange director at Swiss Bank in London.

"It looks like we might not see lower German interest rates for a while," German interest rates are as much as one percentage point higher than U.S. rates, making mark-denominated deposits more attractive.

The Bundesbank last cut rates on May 11, when it lowered the discount rate on loans to German banks to 4.5 percent from 5 percent.



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average 4000

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SPORTS

Ripken Hits Home Run No. 300

The Associated Press
Cal Ripken has other milestones besides The Streak—like his 300th career home run.

"I've tried to put it out of my mind, but I've been well aware that I've been close to 300," Ripken said after driving in six runs Tuesday night and leading the Baltimore Orioles past the Brewers, 13-5, in Milwaukee.

Ripken, also pursuing Lou Gehrig's record of 2,130 consecutive

AL ROUNDUP

games he has played in (1,939), got No. 300, a three-run homer in the third inning off Ted Higuera, and a three-run double in the fourth off reliever Jeff Bronkney.

"Maybe I was thinking about the home run too much and trying to get it out of the way," Ripken said. Milwaukee lost its 13th consecutive game, a club record.

"I've had my experience in frustrations—0-and-21 will give you some perspective," said Ripken, recalling Baltimore's record losing streak to start the 1988 season. "So I can relate. I can relate to a lot of people's losing streaks."

"If this isn't rock bottom, I don't want to see it," Milwaukee manager Phil Garner said. "This loss was no different than any other. They're all hurting. Any loss is bad, but when you get them all bunched on top of each other like right now, it gets very, very bad."

Higuera blew a 5-0 second-inning lead, surrendering home runs to Ripken and Jack Voigt in the third and Chris Hoiles in the



After taking out the Atlanta Braves' Dave Justice, the Houston Astros' Craig Biggio failed to throw in time to make the double-play.

fourth. Leo Gomez later hit a pair of solo homers.

Mark Eichhorn four hits in 4 1/2 shutout innings, and Alan Mills pitched three innings for his first save.

Rangers 2, Royals 0: Kenny Rogers, despite hurting himself in a hotel mishap, pitched a six-hitter for his first career shutout as Texas stopped a four-game losing streak.

Rogers took five stitches in his left knee when he slipped on an escalator at the Westin Crown Center in Kansas City on Monday night. Originally scratched from the lineup, he changed his mind at the last minute and blanked the

Royals after his team had given up a club-record 40 runs the three previous games.

Mark Cuberz allowed both runs and six hits in 7 1/2 innings. Brent Oberman went 4-for-5 and tied a team record with eight straight hits, and Mike Bordick doubled twice and tripled.

Greg Hinrich allowed a club-record 15 hits and seven earned runs for visiting Seattle.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 1: Terry Lyle drove home a three-run homer, and Wade Boggs and Jim Lincecum homered at Yankee Stadium, Mulholland struck out five and walked one, leading the Yankees to their 13th victory in 16 games.

Dave Stewart failed to reach the sixth inning for the fourth straight time, allowing six runs and six hits in five innings with six strikeouts and four walks.

Angels 5, Tigers 3: Chuck Finley won his fourth straight start, and Bo Jackson, Tim Salmon and Rex Hudler homered for visiting California. Finley allowed five runs—three earned—and seven hits in six innings, struck out five and walked four. Joe Girardi pitched the ninth for his 11th save.

White Sox 5, Twins 3: Joey Cora hit a go-ahead, two-run triple with two outs in the seventh inning at Comiskey Park.

Warren Newsum's first home run of the year led off the seventh and tied the score 3-3. Larry Casian relieved Pat Mahomes. Lance Johnson singled, Mike LaValliere sacrificed and Tim Lincecum walked with two outs. Cora followed with his drive into the right-field corner.

Indians 5, Red Sox 3: Jack Morris allowed two unearned runs in seven innings to get his first road win for Cleveland, and Albert Belle had a two-run single.

Knicks Stop Pacers, 100-89

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The New York Knicks and the Indiana Pacers were supposed to be teams with similar styles, and that certainly proved true in the opener of the NBA's Eastern Conference finals.

Both centers, Patrick Ewing and Rick Smith, had big performances, and the shooting guards Reggie Miller and John Starks had subpar offensive games.

What separated the two teams in the Knicks' 100-89 victory Tuesday night was the support Ewing received inside from Charles Oakley and outside from Hubert Davis and Greg Anthony.

"I thought that Oakley was the difference," said the Pacers' coach.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Larry Brown. "When you get down to late in the game, you can't give up those offensive rebounds. We had a chance when we were down just 85-83, but Oakley made some great plays."

Ewing finished with 28 points, 11 rebounds and 6 blocks, but that was offset by Smith's 27 points and 10 rebounds in just 27 minutes.

"I felt good out there, but we didn't win and that's the bottom line," Smith said. "Ewing is going to get his points. We have to concentrate on slowing down the other guys, like Oakley."

No one else on the Pacers had more than 14 points, while Oakley had 20 points and 13 rebounds in support of Ewing. In addition, Anthony scored 16 points with three 3-pointers and Davis had 12 points with two fourth-quarter 3-pointers.

Miller's 14 points were 8 under his playoff average, and he got off just 11 shots.

"We know that he is capable, more than capable," the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley, said of Miller. "He burned us for 31 points a game

last year in the playoffs. I thought he played very unselfishly. He wasn't trying to force the issue. They'll try to make some adjustments and free him up a little more."

In their first game since dethroning the Chicago Bulls, the Knicks held Indiana to six points in the final four minutes after the Pacers closed to 85-83. Davis's second 3-pointer of the quarter and a tip-in by Oakley put the Knicks back in control.

New York was coming off an 87-77 decision in the seventh game of the conference semifinals against the Bulls, its most significant victory since winning the NBA title in 1973.

The Pacers, who took a 7-2 playoff record into the opener, won Game 1 of their previous two series against Orlando and Atlanta on the road.

"It was very important that we won the first game," Anthony said. "They fought back to win Game 1 in both series. We were very leery of that."

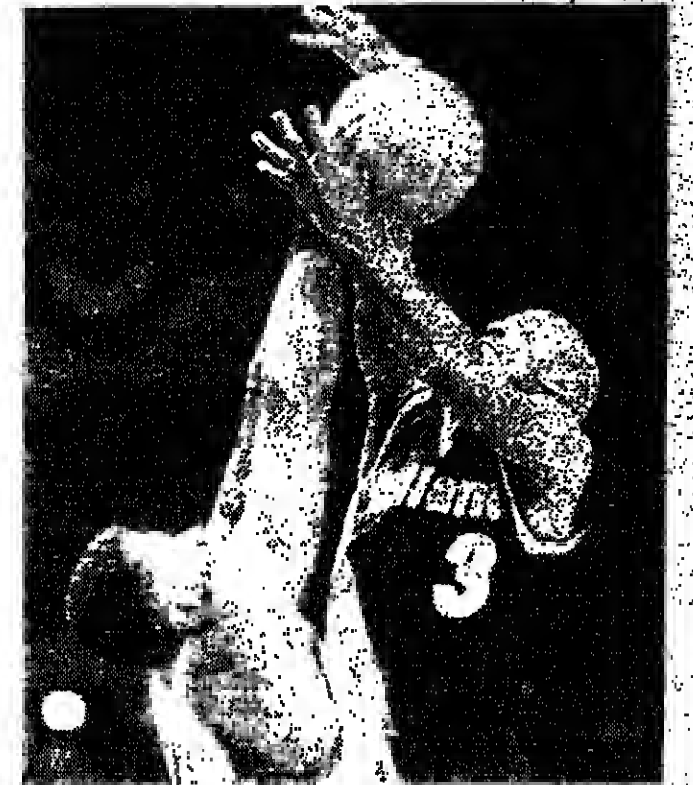
Starks, who averaged 19 points in the regular season, scored just three on 1-for-7 shooting for Game 2 of the best-of-7 series Thursday night. The third and fourth games at Indianapolis are Saturday and Sunday.

The Pacers led 8-0 after the first 1:22 of the game as both Ewing and Oakley were called for technical fouls, but the Knicks caught up quickly as Indiana missed 13 of its next 15 shots and scored just 12 points the rest of the quarter. Anthony hit two 3-pointers in the last 3:03 of the period, helping New York open a 26-20 edge.

Sam Mitchell scored the first four points of the second quarter as Indiana again got off to a fast start. But Ewing scored the first four points and the last eight of a 19-4 run that lifted New York into a 45-28 lead.

The Knicks went on to lead 55-37 at halftime. Smith and Dale Davis combined for 9-for-13 shooting in the first half for Indiana, but their teammates missed 18 of 22 attempts.

The Pacers then started the third quarter with a 7-0 burst to close within nine points before baskets by Oakley, John Starks and Ewing built the margin to 59-48. But the Knicks missed 15 of 20 shots in the period, and they took just a 70-63 advantage into the final quarter after Anthony Mason's dunk with 2:3 seconds left in the third.



Knicks' center Patrick Ewing put a giant block on the Indiana Pacers' Haywood Workman in the fourth quarter in New York.

Save the Timberwolves?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Public officials in Minnesota are scrambling to concoct strategies to derail a move by the Timberwolves to New Orleans. "We haven't come up with a little poison pill that will kill this and make them take the local deal," said Bill Lester, executive director of the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission. The Timberwolves' owners have agreed to sell the team to a New Orleans group for \$152.5 million.

After talking to David Stern, the NBA commissioner, Governor Arne Carlson of Minnesota had hope — albeit faint — that the Timberwolves aren't on their way to New Orleans. Stern has offered Minnesota officials the chance to meet with the NBA's relocation committee within the next three weeks to make a presentation, Carlson said.

Paul Hicks, a Minnesota state legislative administrator, said: "I can't believe they left. They ranked ninth in attendance this year. That's better than half of the teams in the playoffs."

The Timberwolves became the second pro franchise to depart in 13 months; the North Stars hockey team went to Dallas last year. (A.P. / R.P.)

Cardinals Strand a Record 16

The Associated Press

Manager Joe Torre could tell his St. Louis Cardinals were stranding a lot of runners just by the constant clack in the dugout.

"You see those guys at the end of the inning, they're throwing their helmets in, you count the helmets. That's a lot of people," Torre said.

NL ROUNDUP

after a frustrating 4-0 loss Tuesday night to the Philadelphia Phillies in St. Louis.

The Cardinals set a major league record by leaving 16 runners on base without scoring. The previous mark for left on base in a shutout loss was 15, most recently by Kansas City against Detroit in 1975.

The Cardinals loaded the bases in the fourth inning, but pitcher Vicente Padua flied out. Then in the fifth, Bernard Gilkey grounded into an inning-ending double play with the bases loaded. In the sixth, St. Louis again loaded the bases, but Ray Lankford struck out and Ozzie Smith grounded out.

The game was scoreless into the ninth. Jim Eisenreich opened with his third hit of the game and scored on Ricky Jordan's double off Mike Perez. Pete Incaviglia hit a three-run homer later in the inning.

Astros 8, Braves 0: Doug Drabek outpitched Tom Glavine and nearly outlasted Atlanta all by himself as Houston won on the road. Drabek pitched a three-hitter and won his seventh straight decision.

Drabek, who began the game batting .083 had three hits, including a two-run single. James Mouton had four hits and Scott Servais hit a three-run homer as the Astros won for the fifth time in six games.

Meanwhile, Braves' pitcher John Smoltz was suspended for eight games by the league for throwing at John Cangelosi of the New York Mets and provoking a brawl. Cangelosi was suspended for four games for charging the mound after he was hit by Smoltz. Both players were fined.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0: Willie Banks pitched a four-hitter for his first shutout in the majors as Chicago won at Dodger Stadium for its eighth straight victory. Banks struck out seven, walked two and did not allow a runner past second.

Orel Hershiser gave up both runs in the fourth inning on an RBI grounder by Derrick May and a double by Sammy Sosa.

Padres 6, Giants 3: Jose Hamilton won in his major league debut as San Diego sent visiting San Francisco to its sixth straight loss.

Hamilton, the Padres' No. 1 pick in the June 1991 draft, gave up three runs and five hits in five innings.

San Diego has won three of a four-game series against the Padres since ending a 13-game losing streak.

Expos 11, Marlins 1: Darrin Fletcher drove in the runs and Wil Corder hit a two-run homer as Montreal won at Florida. Fletcher had two of the Marlins' four sacrifice flies, tying an NL record. All four run-scoring fly balls came in the first three innings off Charlie Hough.

Butch Henry gave up two hits in 6 1/2 scoreless innings. Carl Everett homered off reliever Mal Royas for the Marlins' other hit.

Rockies 11, Reds 7: Walt Weiss had four of Colorado's 17 hits and the Rockies beat visiting Cincinnati. Andre Chambers and Charlie Hatfield had three hits each as the Rockies tied 17 for the second straight day. The Reds lost their fourth straight game.

Eric Washington made his major league debut, and Barry Larkin and Eddie Taubensee both connected for Cincinnati.

Mets 4, Pirates 2: Ryan Thompson hit a solo homer with one out in the ninth to tie it, and Jose Vizcaino and Joe Oroski had RBI singles later in the inning as New York rallied to tie Pittsburgh.

Canucks Advance to Finals

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The 1982 Stanley Cup Finals were hardly memorable for the Vancouver Canucks. Now they have a chance to live up to the name.

The Canucks are in the National Hockey League's championship series for only the second time ever. They got there with a 4-3 double-overtime victory over Toronto that eliminated the Maple Leafs in five games.

"There's always that hope that someday you'd get the opportunity and it's hard to believe that it's here," Greg Adams said Tuesday night after scoring the game-winning goal, his second of the night, 14 seconds into the second overtime.

Vancouver's only previous appearance in the Stanley Cup Final was 12 years ago, when the Canucks were swept in four games by the New York Islanders. The only Vancouver team to win the Stanley Cup was the Millionaires in 1915 under the manager-coach, Frank Patrick, two years before the NHL was formed.

"I'm so tired and kind of numb," Adams said. "I don't feel anything. What a great feeling, we're halfway there and we're making a run for it." The Canucks, who won the Western Conference finals four games to one, will face the winner of the Eastern Conference finals between the New York Rangers and New Jersey Devils. The Devils lead that series, 3-2, with Game 6 on Wednesday night at the Meadowlands.

The Canucks had beaten Calgary and Dallas in earlier series. They trailed Calgary three games to one before winning the last three in overtime, including a double-overtime thriller in Game 7.

Tuesday night was a familiar refrain, as the Canucks spotted the Maple Leafs a 3-0 lead in the first period, then came back with four goals.

"This is unbelievable, this is what you work for, this is what you dream about," said the Canucks coach and general manager, Pat Quinn, a former Toronto player.

Adams scored the game-winner on a rebound of a shot by Dave Bobbly from the left point. The Toronto goaltender, Felix Potvin, gloved the initial shot, then dropped it in front, where Adams backhanded it into the net.

Potvin, who made 43 saves, just sat in the crease after the goal, seemingly stunned by the defeat.

Toronto took its lead in the first period on goals by Mike Eastwood at 7:54, Doug Gilmour at 11:37 on the power play and Wendel Clark at 12:19. The Canucks tied it with three goals in the second, by Murray Craven at 1:34, Nathan Lafavette at 9:37 and Adams at 17:57 on the power play.

Toronto's early lead spoiled a shutout string of the Vancouver goaltender, Kirk McLean, who made 31 saves. McLean had gone more than seven periods without allowing a goal after the Canucks won Games 3 and 4 by shutouts.

"We came out and threw everything at them in the first period," said the Maple Leafs' coach, Pat Burns. "They came back and threw everything they had at us in the second. Then it came down to one shot, one bounce, and that was it. It was a pretty good season."

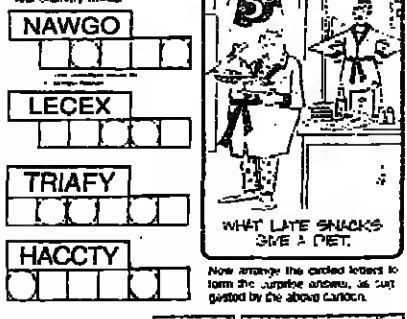
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I FEEL LIKE A GIANT TV ANTENNA. EVERY TIME I PICK UP MORE THINGS!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four common words.

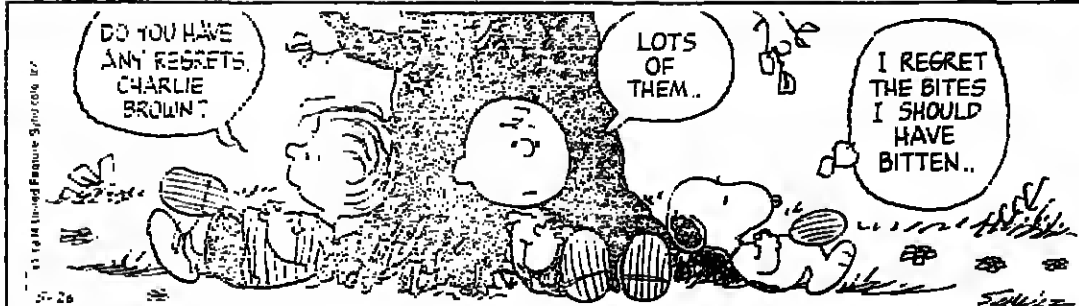


Answers tomorrow!

Yesterday's: JUMBLES, ABASH, PRINT, POLITE, BALLET, Answer: View the answers and previous puzzles — THE PIT

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PEANUTS



"DO YOU HAVE ANY REGRETS CHARLIE BROWN?"

"LOTS OF THEM..."

"I REGRET THE BITES I SHOULD HAVE BITTEN..."

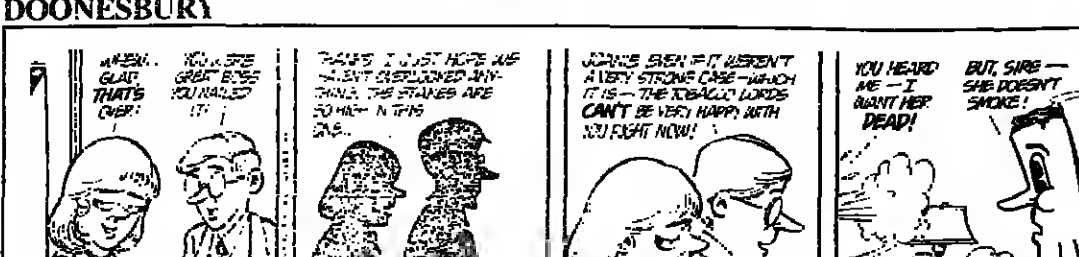
GARFIELD



"DESSERT!"

"THE SON OF DESSERT: PART TWO!"

BEETLE BAILEY



"YOUR TROUBLE IS YOU'RE NOT ASSERTIVE ENOUGH, YO!"

"OH YEAH?"

"LISTEN, LARDBUCKET, ANY MORE HALF-BAKED ADVICE FROM YOUR LOONY-TOON BRAIN AND I'LL KICK YOUR FAT BUTT!"

"NOT ASSERTIVE TO ME! ASSERTIVE TO THEM!"

"YOU HEARD ME — I WANT HER DEAD!"

"BUT SURE — SHE DOESN'T SHAKE!"

CALVIN AND HOBBES

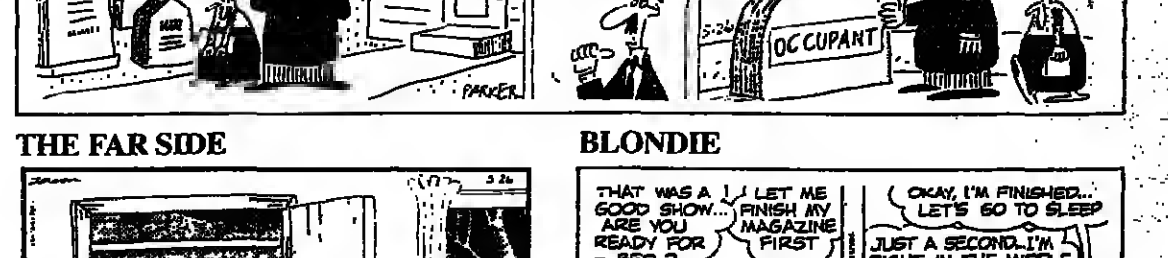


"WELL, AT LEAST WE WON'T HAVE WHEN OUR HOUSE WAS BROKEN INTO. NO ONE WAS HURT. WE'RE ALL TOGETHER AND OK."

"WE LOST A FEW OF OUR NICE THINGS, BUT THINGS DON'T MATTER MUCH REALLY."

"IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE HOW OFTEN WE FORGET THAT."

WIZARD OF ID



"THEY'RE ALL SO EXPENSIVE!"

"TRUE."

"LET'S TAKE A LOOK OUT IN BACK."

"I CAN LET YOU HAVE A GOOD DEAL ON THIS ONE."

"OC CUPANT."

"HEADSTONES."

"TRUE."

"THEY'RE ALL SO EXPENSIVE!"

"TRUE."

"LET'S TAKE A LOOK OUT IN BACK."

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SPORTS

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Graf, Sampras and Muster Struggle Ahead



Steffi Graf's forehand easily overwhelmed Stephanie Rottier of the Netherlands, 7-5, 6-3.

The Associated Press

PARIS — Top seeds Steffi Graf and Pete Sampras struggled and won in the second round of the French Open on Wednesday.

Andre Agassi played some of his best tennis and lost.

Agassi, playing against power-hitting Thomas Muster, rallied repeatedly, including a comeback from 1-5 in the final set, before the 11th-seeded Austrian survived, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Twice a losing finalist at the French, Agassi missed out on a seeding by dropping to 19th in the rankings while battling wrist trouble.

Graf, who is pursuing her fifth consecutive Grand Slam title, was broken early in each set by 67th-ranked Stephanie Rottier of the Netherlands, but came back to win, 7-5, 6-3.

Sampras had his hands full with Marcelo Rios, the wounded, lowest-ranked player in the field. An 18-year-old Chilean fanned 28-30, Rios forced Sampras into two closely fought tiebreakers before the top-ranked player prevailed, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Schoolchildren packed into Center Court cheered boisterously for the long-haired Rios, who played the biggest match of his life wearing a white baseball cap turned backwards and a gold earring.

"You have to give him a lot of credit," Sampras said. "He didn't let the situation make him nervous or intimidated. He came out swinging away, nothing to lose. That's the way it should be."

Defending champion Sergi Bruguera, the No. 6 seed, also advanced, 6-2, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3), over 135th-ranked Christian Ruud.

No. 7 seed Jim Courier, the 1991 and 1992 champion, labored to a 7-5, 6-0, 6-7 (9-7), 6-4 victory over Stefano Pescosolido of Italy.

Other seeds reaching the third round were No. 4 seed Andre Medvedev of Ukraine, who beat Niklas Kulti of Sweden, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 7-5, and No. 12 seed Richard Krajicek, who stopped Thierry Champion of France, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

But 13th-seeded Magnus Gustafsson became the latest upset victim, falling to Daniel Vacek of the Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Graf, despite her straight-set victory, was bluntly self-critical.

"I played badly," she said. "Even during the warmups, I was thinking already I wasn't playing well."

The victories by Graf, Sampras and other seeds reversed a trend of first-round upsets. Three of the 16 seeded men and six of the women — including four of the top eight — lost their opening matches.

The disparity in the women's ranks has boosted the chances of such lower seeds as No. 9 Lindsay Davenport, No. 10 Mary Joe Fernandez, No. 12 Mary Pierce and No. 15 Helena Sukova, all second-round winners Wednesday.

Davenport, 17, overcame fellow American Chanda Rubin in the completion of a suspended match, 6-7 (2-2), 6-4, 6-2. Fernandez routed Angelica Galvan of Mexico, 6-0, 6-1.

Pierce, raised in Florida but playing for France, crushed 17-year-old Maria-Francesca Bentivoglio of Italy, 6-0, 6-1. She is the only seed left in her quarter of the draw and could make the semifinals — probably

against Graf — without facing a high-ranked player en route.

"I try not to think about it and just concentrate on my game," Pierce said. "I have to get as far as the semifinals so I can play against Steffi. That would definitely be a very exciting match."

Sukova, a Czech, overtook Clare Wood of Britain, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Rios, winner of only \$17,980 in a brief pro career, had squeaked into his first Grand Slam by winning three qualifying matches. He defeated another little-known qualifier, Joshua Eagle of Australia, on Monday, earning the right to a second-round match with Sampras.

He described himself as an Agassi fan, and said he felt no fear on Center Court.

"When I started playing, I tried to concentrate on my game," he said. "I didn't try to think that I was playing with Sampras. I was playing good, with a lot of confidence."

Sampras, who had seven aces to Rios' four, said he was content to "grind it out" from the baseline.

French Open Results for 2d Round

MEN'S SINGLES

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Marcelo Rios, Chile, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Stephanie Rottier, Netherlands, 7-5, 6-3.

Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Thomas Muster (11), Austria, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Sergi Bruguera (6), Spain, def. Christian Ruud (135), Norway, 6-2, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3).

Jim Courier (7), Canada, def. Stefano Pescosolido (13), Italy, 7-5, 6-0, 6-7 (9-7), 6-4.

Magnus Gustafsson (13), Sweden, def. Niklas Kulti (64), Sweden, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 7-5.

Thierry Champion (63), France, def. Richard Krajicek (12), Netherlands, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Daniel Vacek (64), Czech, def. Magnus Gustafsson (13), Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Paul Haarhuis (Netherlands), def. Lars Jansson (Sweden), 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 2-6, 6-3.

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Andre Agassi of the United States struggled long and hard but fell to Thomas Muster of Austria, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Agassi Rises to Occasion, Then Falls

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The bottom line is that Andre Agassi is out, but the way he went out of the French Open was not like the way Amelia Earhart retired from flying.

The umpire took away a point from him early in the fifth set of his second-round match against 11th-seeded Thomas Muster, and in that moment of depression, the element of millionaire tennis set upon Agassi. He let three crucial games escape him, three precious gallons of gasoline.

He was down by 5-1 in the final set when he held serve as if trying to lose it. He was throwing tantrums at the ball, and the ball was landing in the French crowd, which loves its artists, was booing him, and their song was like the inspirational music of a movie: the more life he showed, the louder the music, until Muster could hardly hear his own breath going short.

"I never seem to surprise myself when I come to the Grand Slam tournaments," Agassi said morosely after his 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 2-6, 7-5 loss. "In another sense, I think when somebody pushes me in a tense environment like that I rise to the occasion."

He hasn't been to a Grand Slam final since winning his first major title at Wimbledon two years ago. There have been injuries and wrist surgery. Last summer at Wimbledon, he almost repeated his triumph without hardly training at all. This year he had a new coach, a new level of physical fitness and yet few of the mighty results he was expecting on clay.

And he almost seems to prefer it that way, to have some part of his game in disarray. He was given little hope in the second round Wednesday against Muster.

"I think going out there, I've had a tough clay court season and to play a clay court guy like Muster wasn't easy for me," Agassi said.

He was broken at the beginning of each of the first two sets, and as Muster began trying to serve out the second set for a 2-0 lead there was little reason to imagine what followed.

In that 10th game, in the 69th minute, Agassi created his first break points, forcing a tiebreaker — and in that tiebreaker Muster could have earned two set points. But he double-faulted instead. He looked up and saw the flags in the new Court 1 pulled taut in the same direction. Agassi won the next four points to equalize the match.

"Actually, I let him do it," Muster said. "I gave him the second set which he lost already, almost."

Muster has recovered from his own injuries. He was hit by a drunk driver in 1989 hours after defeating Yannick Noah to reach the final of the Lipton International at Key Biscayne, and this month there were back problems, but he had recovered from everything to chase down most of what Agassi was throwing at him. In the fourth set Agassi was heard cursing — not for the first time in the match — and received a warning from the chair umpire, Bruno Rebutel of France.

In the third game of the fifth set, Agassi was deducted a point and told that he would be thrown out for one more violation. It was hard to tell what he had said exactly.

"In the fifth set I wouldn't say anything that would give me a warning, and I certainly didn't think what I had said was deserving of a warning or a one-point penalty," Agassi said. "I was very much under the impression it was O.K. It just said that the guy in the chair

just do that. I didn't think I was deserving of it, and had I known I certainly wouldn't have said it."

Later he approached the chair and asked for the umpire's name. Apparently Agassi had trouble understanding him. "I may forget your name, but I won't forget your face," Agassi told Rebutel.

Muster said: "In the fifth I started playing very well. Then he just released the tension by not tanking, but by hitting the balls all over the place. He started putting me under the pressure, and the crowd came on his side, and I had to play against everybody."

Agassi broke Muster twice to pull even at 5-5, and for each the

environment was nothing like the gentlemanly sport to which they are accustomed. The people were screaming emotionally with Agassi, and he appeared exhausted; while Muster simply looked angry, and it says more about him that he was able to break down Agassi over the course of four break points, and then cash in his first match point in the 22nd minute.

"I just told him congratulations, and that he deserved it, with that, at the end, the way he played," said Agassi who, 30 minutes after the match, looked like he might cry.

"He said yeah, it was a battle like always, and I said yeah, like always."

No, not like always. Not at all.

SIDELINES

Valderrama to Host 1997 Ryder Cup

VIRGINIA WATER, England (AP) — Valderrama, a course on Spain's Costa del Sol, was selected Wednesday as the site of 1997 Ryder Cup matches, ending one of the bitterest disputes in the history of the international golf series.

Valderrama, called the "Augusta of Europe," had been the expected choice by the Ryder Cup committee. It was picked over six other Spanish courses, including Novo Sancti Petri, designed by Seve Ballesteros.

Ballesteros lobbied hard for Novo Sancti Petri and resigned from the committee because of the perceived conflict of interest. Ballesteros said Valderrama lacked infrastructure, was too exclusive and too well-maintained, suiting the playing style of the Americans over the Europeans.

For the Record

A French football manager who admitted injecting valium into an opposing team's water bottles at halftime of a February 1993 match between regional teams in central France was given a six-month suspended sentence and a 5,000-franc (\$900) fine.

Two tries by Tony Underwood and 16 points from the boot of Rhys Iwan Jones were enough to give England a slim 26-24 victory over Western Transvaal in South Africa on Wednesday.

'A Series of Cracks, Really'

An American Biker's Other Uphill Climb

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

HIGH POINT, North Carolina — Waiting in the morning sun for the airport shuttle that would start him home to California from the Tour DuPont, Bobby Julich was relaxed.

There was nothing to worry about, he knew. What the organizers of the DuPont had not taken care of, his Chevrolet/L.A. Sheriff team had. His bicycle was bundled into its traveling bag, his luggage was at the curb, the shuttle to the Greensboro Airport ran dependably every half hour, his plane ticket was confirmed.

People had seen to things. Life is easy for Julich, 22, in his comeback from a year as an independent professional, a solitary rider in a team sport. Last year, Julich had nobody but himself to see to things.

"I would go to the races, get there on my own, be really tired when I was starting a race because of all the logistical stuff — calling the organizer, making the plane reservation, making the car reservation," he recalled in an interview during the 12-day DuPont. "But that was the easy part."

The hard part was getting on the plane, paying for your bike, once you get to your destination, get your bike, get your stuff, rent a car. By this time it's probably 9, 10 o'clock at night. Then you try to find something to eat, drive around when you have no idea where you are, look for some buffet thing, all you can eat, some low-priced thing, try to get a decent meal and stay away from the food poisoning that sometimes goes hand in hand with those all-you-can-eat places and then after that try to get close to the race site and find a hotel.

"And by that time it's usually 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning and you have to get up and drive an hour to a race and it starts at 9 o'clock. You're up at 5 trying to eat. It was just a couple of hours' sleep a night."

So it was difficult before I even started a race. And then, getting into the race, I had to cover every breakaway. If there was a Coors, a Saturn, an L.A. Sheriff and a Subaru, I had to be on it, no matter who it was, when it was, because that's the combination that's going to go up the road.

"And if it wouldn't work, I had to come back and another would go and I had to go again. I had to go with every single breakaway team looked dangerous to me, just to make the money to keep going."

At last, he said frankly, he cracked. "It was a series of cracks, really," he explained. "More of a three strikes sort of thing."

The first major crack came when I was unable to do the DuPont in 1993, he said, after he learned that his sponsor had withdrawn too late in the season for him to join another team. The DuPont was closed to him because major multi-day races do not admit independent riders.

"That was when I realized I'm in big trouble," he said. "I always had a positive attitude and figured a team would pick me up by DuPont time. And when I was sitting on TV, I really had a little problem there. I was depressed beyond all belief. I was pretty much ready to hang it right there. My girlfriend, Angela, helped get me through."

Then he was recruited by a Portuguese team that, although it failed to pay him, gave him entry to such major races as the CoreStates U.S. Championship in Philadelphia.

By the CoreStates, Julich continued, "I started to come on, I started to feel strong. I was in the final breakaway. After 155 miles, with 5 more to final breakaway. That was the second blow. There I was in a seven-up and about \$5,000, which would have done amazing things for my financial status and my morale."

"I believe if I had had that result, even seventh, some team would have picked me up. After that I

got depressed again for a couple of weeks and again my girlfriend pulled me out."

Several weeks later, at two races in California, he took the third strike.

"I went to a race in San Rafael and it was so hot, about 110 degrees honestly. I started the race with what I thought were two water bottles, but I guess when I turned my bike upside down to get it in the car, one of my bottles fully drained out. With no support staff, Julich had nobody to pass him more water."

"I got dehydrated, cramped up, wound up making no money. The third strike was that I had never missed a race in my life, but the next day I missed the race in San Jose because I thought it was at 4 and it really was at 2:30."

"And that was a sign right there. I had never missed a race, I had never made that mistake. And that was it for me."

"I just went into major depression from there, which taught me a lot about myself. I never thought I'd fall into major depression. You hear a lot about it happening to people but I never thought it would happen to me."

How bad was his depression?

"I didn't want to do anything. I didn't want to leave the house, all I did was sit there. The only time I went out was to go to food. All I did was watch TV. I was a total slug."

"I spent so much of my time watching TV and thinking, 'When am I going to pull out of this? And that day wasn't coming. That signal never came.'"

"I felt as if I hadn't raced in years. I'd read about the guys racing or watch them on TV and think, 'Gosh, I used to do that.' My girlfriend tried to pull me out of it but I think I was pushing her away. All I wanted was to be left alone."

"Finally..." A tortured pause. "I remember sitting there and I felt so fat and I'm usually pretty skinny and I looked at myself in a mirror and I was so embarrassed."

From a weight of 160 pounds (72 kilograms) on the 6-foot frame, he had ballooned. "I had been a successful athlete and in a month, a month and a half, my whole life had gone to pot. I felt like a total failure for the first time in my life."

Writing off 1993, Julich decided to try one more time to find a team for the next season.

"I think many people could have bowed out and said, 'That's it, but I've always had a competitive instinct and I couldn't say it,' he said. "I felt like I've never been a quitter. If I'd given up, I would have learned that when things get hard, just give up."

Julich resumed training in California and began phoning and faxing teams to ask about a job for 1994. In November, the Chevrolet/L.A. Sheriff team made an offer.

I said I'd take it. There was no counteroffer by me, no bargaining.

Dave Lettieri, the director sporty for the team, is pleased with his new rider. "He's a young guy, very talented," he said during the DuPont. "He fits in well and we're very happy with him."

Up to the DuPont, Julich had recorded seven victories this season. "Once I found a team, I began to feel like an athlete again," he said.

Julich refuses to describe 1993 as a wasted year. "In retrospect, last year was the best thing that could ever happen to me as a person and an athlete," he said. "I matured light-years. I know now when things go bad it's just for a brief time. You have to trim off the peaks and fill in the valleys because life and sports are an everlasting roller coaster."

The lesson I learned last year was an overdue lesson. I always had it handy for me. I may have caught a lot of things I received but I wasn't appreciative and now I've seen the other side of the fence, I know what it's like, how hard it is, and I don't believe anyone can become successful without all the help you get."

(This is the second of two articles.)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|-----|----|
| New York | 21 | 1 | 340 | GB |
| Boston | 20 | 10 | 302 | |
| Baltimore | 19 | 11 | 295 | |
| Toronto | 22 | 22 | 280 | |
| Detroit | 19 | 22 | 280 | |

Central Division

| | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|----|-----|---|-----|
| | Central Division | | | | |
| Chicago | 25 | 17 | 595 | — | HI |
| | | | 534 | 3 | (3) |

ART BUCHWALD

Bill and Hill in the Polls

WASHINGTON — The worst thing for President Clinton right now is to wake up every morning and have Hillary read him the overnight popularity polls. As he is trying his running shoes she says, "You've dropped six points in the Little Rock YWCA poll since Wednesday. Fifty-three percent say that you messed around too much with Paula Jones, but that you didn't mess around enough with Haiti."

Buchwald

"What does the YWCA in Little Rock know about Haiti?"

"Eighty percent of all the call-in talk shows question either your health plan or what you eat in a fast-food restaurant. Forty percent believe that you fixed the University of Arkansas basketball game and 12 percent think that you kept the favorite horse Holy Bull from winning the Kentucky Derby. Four percent say that you have something going with Barbara Streisand."

"Hillary, you don't believe that stuff, do you?"

"Political opinion polls never lie."

"What else do they say?"

"You're still very popular with..."

A Festival for Those Who Love to Love Lucy

JAMESTOWN, N.Y. — People around these parts still love Lucy — and Ricky and Ethel and Fred, too.

The hometown of Lucille Ball is staging the fourth annual LucyFest, a memorial to the flaky redneck who defined TV situation comedy in the 1950s. The exploits of Lucy and Ricky Ricardo and Fred and Ethel Mertz live on in endless reruns of the 1951-57 "I Love Lucy," and organizers of the LucyFest — its formal name is the Lucille Ball Festival of New Comedy — try to further keep Ball's spirit alive by showcasing fresh talent.

Rhodes Scholars in the northeastern part of the country, but you've gone way down with World Cup soccer fans who feel that you blew your chance to make North Korea a law-abiding nation."

"Hillary, I have to go. People who see me running early in the morning like me very much."

"Liberal Hollywood thinks that you're doing a good job, but 67 percent of all Jewish voters believe that you should wear jockey shorts instead of boxers before making a deal in the Middle East."

"Hillary, I'm getting sick and tired of this. All the polls do is bring bad news. You and I know that I'm doing a good job, why doesn't the public know it as well?"

"Bill, don't get discouraged. Today's negatives could be tomorrow's affirmatives. You've gone up two points with the Sioux Indians and the eighth grade class at American Friends believes that you pulled our chestnuts out of the fire in Sarajevo."

"I don't expect to be loved by all the American people, but I wouldn't mind being more popular with the boomer population of Chinatown."

"Bill, it's not just your problem. I find slipperage for myself with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Fifty-six percent of their membership call me a smarty pants, and 44 percent think that I should stay home and help Theresa with her homework."

"If it weren't for the polls, Hillary, we could enjoy being the first couple of the country. At this point in any administration the president can expect to be bashed by an ungrateful electorate."

"It doesn't matter what they think, Bill."

"What do we think, Hillary?"

"About what?"

"I don't know what we think, Bill."

"Neither do I."

"Should we put ourselves in the 'Don't Know' column?"

"It's better to be there than to be known as a president basher. What are you going to do today, Hillary?"

"Play the commodities market. With these polls on your popularity, we could make a bundle."

George Gruntz: To Be Funky and Swiss

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Funky means earthy, a sort of healthy dirt. It comes out of African American argot. "You sure are a funky drummer," can be considered a compliment. It may also mean just plain dirty, as in "my tailor is funky." But even then, a certain amount of esteem is involved. Like, it takes talent to be that dirty. You might call it a social statement. Funky is the antithesis of bourgeois.

There are few less funky people on earth than the Swiss. The Swiss pianist, arranger, composer and bandleader George Gruntz admits to having "the most unfunny youth you can imagine. I grew up in Basel playing Swiss pop tunes with a Boy Scout band. When I was 14, I heard jazz for the first time and after that there was never any doubt about what I wanted to do with my life. My experience is very different from a black American, no denying that, but I think I can play as dirty as anyone."

That may sound a bit defensive, but the fact remains that the George Gruntz Concert Jazz Band, a formidable big band staffed by some of the best and best-known (mostly American) players since it was founded in 1972, is grotesquely underrated. It has never been a full-time occupation for anybody, which is one secret of its musical success (familiarity breeds the same oldicks). Every year the band goes out for short, prestigious, subsidized tours and records an album or two.

The three-week Swiss and German tour I made with the band in 1978 combined the best of both worlds. Hotels, travel arrangements, sound and light engineering and the salaries were Swiss. The music was flat-out American. The band was integrated and included European musicians nurtured by Americans. The impressive selection of section-men-cum-improvisers included Elvin Jones, John Scofield, Pat Metheny, Howard Johnson, Woody Shaw, Jimmy Knepper and Franco Ambrosio. Gruntz's friend Ambrosio is a world-class trumpeter and an industrialist in the Ticino in his spare time. The two of them teamed-up look like a Swissair ad for service to the Land of Oodles-Dee. Gruntz is a great casting director. He hired the young Scofield before Miles Davis "discovered" him. It was the only band I ever played with in which there was absolutely nobody I wanted to avoid on the bus.

The GGCJB is now earning the recognition it has long deserved but has been denied, at least in part, because its leader is white and Swiss. In the late 1980s, the GGCJB began to place in the critics' polls of such magazines as Down Beat and the Japanese



After a most unfunny youth, Gruntz says, "I can play as dirty as anyone."

Swing Journal. In 1988, Gruntz received the best performance award from the Japanese Music and Audio Critics Association (the Rolling Stones placed second). In 1991 the band was hired by the Montreux Jazz Festival to accompany Miles Davis performing 1950s Gil Evans arrangements conducted by Quincy Jones.

Gruntz has subsidized his band by numerous more "serious" musical activities. For many years he was director of the Berlin Jazz Festival, which, under his reign, became one of the most adventurous of them all. He writes film music, "Steppenwolf" for one. For 16 years, he was chief musical director of the Zurich Schauspielhaus, one of the best German-language theaters performing an international repertoire. His oratorio "The Holy Grail of Jazz and Joy" was performed as part of the Styrian Autumn Festival in Graz, Austria — he also wrote the libretto, based on a work by Alfred Lord Tennyson. When

Rolf Lieberman was administrator of the Paris Opera he commissioned Gruntz to write an opera, and "Cosmopolitan Greetings" (directed by Robert Wilson with a libretto by Allen Ginsberg, was performed in Hamburg in 1988).

His current band will play jazz festivals in New York City, Saratoga, New York, and elsewhere this summer. Along with recognition has come more free-market viability but most of the financing still comes from bustling grants and subsidies, a category in which Gruntz merits an Oscar. He describes the business of jazz with some bitterness: "A Swiss banker I know was already experienced in jazz sponsorship. All of a sudden his bank was criticized by jazz-faction B for giving money to jazz-faction A. It was just stupid jealousy, but the media picked it up. I couldn't blame that banker for changing his bank's policy and beginning to sponsor other contemporary arts where, he said, 'They all love us

and we get great media coverage for doing good things."

"Except for a very small almost masochistic minority of true lovers, jazz is in the hands of a mediocre group of impresarios and promoters who are unable to sift the chaff from the wheat. Because it is 'safer,' promoters push poor talent while the real thing goes undiscovered. The granting of money is decided upon mostly by inept committees often made up of professionalists who are losers, otherwise they wouldn't have the time to sit through all those endless meetings. And so the jazz business is to a large extent monkey business."

The \$200,000 budget for the GGCJB's 1992 tour of China was paid by Gruntz's management company EuroMusic; the Chinese and Swiss governments and 36 private sponsors. During the band's first concert, in Beijing, blues harpist Billy Branch quoted a phrase from the French children's song "Frère Jacques." The audience cheered, and audiences continued to cheer every time he played it. It seems that students on Tiananmen Square set politically oriented texts to the melody of "Frère Jacques." Gruntz says no government official made any attempt to stop Branch's quotations.

In fact, Gruntz is hard-pressed to come up with anything negative to say about the Chinese people or their government, although he admits that after only three weeks in the country he is no expert. Of course he may have been brainwashed, or bribed by Chinese subsidies, but I hope we have established by now that he is funky and Swiss adds up to something hipper than that.

"China Blues," a German television documentary, will be broadcast this year. The track "Farewell to China," on which the saxophone section accompanied Larry Schneider's solo on Chinese flute, concludes the GGCJB's soon-to-be-released CD "Beyond Another Wall" (TCB Records). "The band sounded sooooo good," Gruntz says. "It just got better and better. It became a love tour in all respects." He calls the GGCJB a "love machine." Remember, however, this is someone who knows how to put his best foot forward, although they are both very good feet indeed. His musicians often work for less than their normal fees.

Flashback, 1978. Seven A.M. one crisp autumn morning in Basel. The sleepy "love machine" is having a subdued breakfast in the functional dining room of a tidy Swiss hotel before boarding the bus. The British saxophonist Alan Skidmore walks up to the larger-than-life Coltrane alumnus Elvin Jones, leans over the table and, with in-your-face eye-contact, breaks the silence: "Elvin, it sure is a pleasure to wake up in the morning and see you."

PEOPLE

Fighting and Feuding: Buttafuoco and Fishers

With Amy Fisher safely in jail, her one-time lover, Joey Buttafuoco, is claiming the duties of member of the family. But Elliot Fisher says it was Buttafuoco who did the threatening. Buttafuoco reported to the police in Baldwin, New York, that Fisher had harassed him outside his auto body shop and spat at him and threatened him and his family. Amy Fisher, 19, is serving five to 15 years for shooting Buttafuoco's wife, Mary Jo, in 1992.

The Mexican poet laureate Octavio Paz was awarded France's highest civilian honor, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, on Wednesday by President François Mitterrand. The 80-year-old Paz won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1982 and France's Prix Toulouzeville in 1989.

An unauthorized biography of former Prime Minister Edward Heath has won the NCR Book Award for nonfiction. John Campbell, who has previously written books about the British politicians Lloyd George, Roy Jenkins and Nye Bevan, received the £25,000 (\$37,500) prize for "Edward Heath — A Biography." First awarded in 1988, Britain's only prize for nonfiction was founded by the British computer manufacturer NCR.

Barbra Streisand canceled a concert in Anaheim, California, because of what a spokesman said was laryngitis. The show, the first of six in California, might be rescheduled, the spokesman said. But it wasn't immediately clear whether the others would be canceled as well.

The film director Oliver Stone has been authorized to film scenes of his new movie, "Evita," in Argentina's presidential office building in Buenos Aires. Stone has lunch with President Carlos Saul Menem and afterward toured the mansion.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

| | Today | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF |
| Athens | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Amsterdam | 14/27 | 8/21 | 1/25 | 9/26 | 0/26 | 9/26 | 0/26 |
| Athens | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Berlin | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Bombay | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Buenos Aires | 21/21 | 18/21 | 8/20 | 18/21 | 8/20 | 18/21 | 8/20 |
| Calcutta | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Cairo | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Chennai | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Colombo | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Dhaka | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Dubai | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Guwahati | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Hong Kong | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Kolkata | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| London | 14/27 | 8/21 | 1/25 | 9/26 | 0/26 | 9/26 | 0/26 |
| Los Angeles | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Madras | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Mumbai | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| New Delhi | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Paris | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Rangoon | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Seoul | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Singapore | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Taipei | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Tokyo | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Yokohama | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |

North America

Philadelphia to Boston will have windy, chilly weather Friday. Memorial Day weekend will be dry and gradually warmer. Warm, dry weather will prevail across the Midwest throughout the weekend. The southern coasts of Canada to Dallas, Texas, will have hot, mainly dry weather.

Europe

London and Paris will have dry, pleasant weather Friday into the weekend. A cooling rain will chill the area from Moscow to Kiev this week. Slightly cooler weather will shift into southeastern Europe as the core of the low-pressure migrates toward the western Mediterranean Sea.

Asia

Tokyo will be partly sunny and warm Friday into the weekend. Cooler weather will overcast Korea and northern China Friday. It will be sunny and warm, with the Yangtze Valley, turns hot. Heavy rains will inundate parts of southwestern China and overlaps northern Vietnam.

Middle East

| | Today | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF |
| Beirut | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Cairo | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Damascus | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Jordan | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Jerusalem | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |
| Riyadh | 27/27 | 16/31 | 8/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 | 17/25 | 10/24 |

Latin America

| | Today | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF |
| Buenos Aires | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Casaca | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Lima | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Managua | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Medan | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| San Jose | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Santiago | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Sao Paulo | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |
| Washington | 23/23 | 14/27 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 | 16/24 | 8/20 |

Legend: S, sunny; P, partly cloudy; C, cloudy; SH, showers; TH, thunderstorms; R, rain; SN, snow; F, fog; W, wind; V, variable. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Use a letter opener
- 2 Focuses
- 3 Emmy winner
- 4 Dadaist poet
- 5 Trust
- 6 Bus, bigwigs
- 7 Bear of "very little brain"
- 8 Grant portrayer
- 9 Emerald City princess
- 10 Cogwheel comparison?
- 11 Skewers
- 12 Nuke
- 13 Tool for Bo-Peep
- 14 Focuses
- 15 Emmy winner
- 16 Dadaist poet
- 17 Trust
- 18 Bus, bigwigs
- 19 Bear of "very little brain"
- 20 Grant portrayer
- 21 Emerald City princess
- 22 Cogwheel comparison?
- 23 Skewers
- 24 Nuke

DOWN

- 1 Spring spots
- 2 Dropped, maybe
- 3 Isle near Mull
- 4 Bob Dylan back-up group
- 5 Make lace
- 6 Famed cop
- 7 Anatomical loop
- 8 Glean
- 9 Dadaist painter
- 10 Aiken and Hilton
- 11 Basso Pirza
- 12 "Type" sequel
- 13 Dropped, maybe
- 14 Stage remarks
- 15 Bakery worker
- 16 Words before "TV" or "each other"
- 17 Cram
- 18 Hat-tipping
- 19 Cartoonist
- 20 Star
- 21 Curmudgeon
- 22 Eliot's "Jenny" anti-thesis, e.g.
- 23 Author Calvin
- 24 The Folger Lady, Mrs.
- 25 Jet, at Orly?
- 26 Levi's mother
- 27 Bishes
- 28 Defense mechanism
- 29 Swimming class?
- 30 Hides
- 31 Dennis the Menace's dog

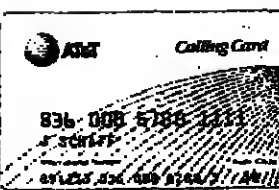
Solution to Puzzle of May 25

ARE LOBE ABBA
ELAL SEPAL RUES
LAYER OF THE SOUTH
PREVENTS IN UNIV
ADO HERA
PITY FOR ANOTHER
RANGE HURT AVE
OVID FENDS QED
BEG INTO PETRO
BROTHERHOODS
WARY EPA
ASSISTING GUARDING
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Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

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هكذا من الأصل